

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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DAVID FLOYD *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

08 Civ. 01034 (SAS)

CITY OF NEW YORK *et al.*,

**Second Supplemental
Report of
Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D.**

Defendants.
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I. OVERVIEW

This report provides further supplemental statistical analysis that updates the scientific evidence presented in my expert report dated October 15, 2010 and in my supplemental report dated December 3, 2010, in connection with the above-referenced litigation.¹ The previous reports presented statistical evidence on patterns of stop and frisk (hereafter, SQF) activity from January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2009. This report extends the analyses presented in the previous two reports to the current period. It provides statistical evidence on patterns of SQF activity from January 1, 2010 – June 30, 2012.

A. Qualifications

I am the Isidor and Seville Sulzbacher Professor of Law at Columbia Law School and Professor of Epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health, both at Columbia University. I also am a Senior Research Scholar and Visiting Professor at Yale Law School. I previously was a Visiting Professor of Law at Yale Law School from July 2009 – June 2010. In the 2010-11 Academic Year, I was a Fellow at the Straus Institute for the Advanced Study of Law & Justice at New York University School of Law. I was the Director of the Center for Community and Law at Columbia Law School from 2003 – 2009, and resumed that position from 2011 to the present. Prior to my appointment at Columbia University, I was Professor of Criminal Justice at Rutgers -The State University of New Jersey (1989-96), and Associate Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice in the City University of New York. I have co-authored three books and

¹ Report of Jeffrey Fagan, dated October 15, 2010 (hereinafter “October 2010 Report”); Supplemental Report of Jeffrey Fagan, dated December 3, 2010 (hereinafter “December 2010 Report”).

published numerous articles on law and social policy in professional peer-reviewed journals, law reviews, and other scholarly publications. I have received honors and awards from academic and professional associations. I have been appointed to scientific committees of the National Academy of Science, the American Society of Criminology, and the National Science Foundation, and also to committees of several prestigious government agencies and private foundations. I am a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology. I have a Ph.D. in Engineering from the University at Buffalo of the State University of New York. My curriculum vitae are presented in Appendix A.

B. Data Analyzed

In addition to the data I considered in my October and December 2010 reports which are set forth in those reports, Plaintiffs' counsel provided me with, and I considered, the following data, none of which I had when my earlier reports were submitted:

- NYPD UF250 Stop, Question and Frisk data for the 1st through 4th Quarters of 2010 and 2011 and the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 2012. *See* Bates Nos. NYC_2_19404, 20606, 20633, 20737, 20744, 20780, 20788, 20789, 20790, 21439
- NYPD Crime Complaint Report Data for the 1st through 4th Quarters of 2010 and 2011 and the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 2012. *See* Bates Nos. NYC_2_20782, 20784, 20791, 20792, 21442.

C. Issues Addressed and Design Modifications

In this Second Supplemental Report, I provide analyses that update the scientific evidence in my prior reports in three areas.

1. Descriptive Statistics on Patterns of SQF Activity

This report presents basic and descriptive statistics that compares the patterns of stops and frisks in the original study period with patterns observed in the supplemental period. These are simple tabulations of available evidence arrayed over time and across the City's neighborhoods and boroughs.

2. Disparate Treatment

Plaintiffs claim that NYPD officers have used race and/or national origin as the factors that determine whether officers decide to stop and frisk a person, and that Black and Latino persons are the population groups most affected by the NYPD Stop Question and Frisk (hereafter SQF) practices. These issues were addressed in part in Tables 5 and

7 of the October 2010 Report and Tables S1-S3 of the December 2010 Report. Those analyses are extended here to include the data on SQF activity from January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012, which were not available to me at the time I completed my first two reports. As I did in my December 2010 Report, I have made two changes to the regression models used in my October 2010 Report that respond to criticisms from the City's expert: the spatial resolution is now the census tract, and the temporal unit of analysis is now the calendar month.²

Consistent with the December 2010 Report, the first analysis – whose results are presented in this report – tests whether stops in census tracts are disproportionate to the racial composition of census tracts, after controlling for the known crime rate in the tract in the previous month,³ and other social and economic characteristics that are correlated with crime. Also consistent with the December 2010 Report, I use tracts in this analysis in recognition of the granular focus of NYPD crime analysis that focuses on small areas.⁴ There are approximately 2,216 census tracts with an average of 3,900 residents that are

²See Report of Dennis Smith, dated November 17, 2010 (Smith) at 4 (“The Fagan analysis does not explicitly confront the . . . increased targeting of police vigilance in places where . . . violent crime is high”); *id.* at 38 (“The Fagan analysis assumes that police . . . tactics are based on quarters of a year [and] . . . ignores the evidence that police strategy is driven by timely information”).

³All models used here and in connection with the analysis in my December 2010 Report control for a one month lag of logged crime complaints. The log transformation of the actual number of crimes is used. Log transformation is necessary to adjust when the distributions are highly skewed and non-linear. A series of numbers that increase disproportionately will increase in equal amounts when converted to logs, and will be amenable to the assumptions of the statistical methods used. *See*, for a general discussion of log transformations and other transformations, *see* Aviva Petrie and Caroline Sabin, *MEDICAL STATISTICS AT A GLANCE* 30 (2009). The one month lag reflects the planning and updating process whereby SQF and other enforcement activity are adjusted to reflect current crime conditions. There is a risk in using monthly data of allowing short-term spikes or drops in crime to unduly influence the regression estimates. Although COMPSTAT meetings occur more often, using a lag that is too short can confound naturally occurring spikes and declines in crime with reactions to policing. Calendar quarters in effect adjust for those naturally occurring temporal variations. However, to respond to the City's concerns that our analysis should conform to the process of information updating that characterizes strategic and tactical planning of crime control initiatives, including stop and frisk, the regression models in this supplemental report will use months as the unit of observation for stops.

⁴Census tracts are well-known boundaries that are often used for analysis of small area effects in studies of crime and enforcement. *See*, Fagan, *Crime and Neighborhood Change*, in *UNDERSTANDING CRIME TRENDS* (A. Goldberger and R. Rosenfeld, eds.) 81 (2008). There are 2,216 census tracts in New York City, and 2,141 are usable this analysis. 75 tracts were excluded due to zero population (22) and missing data on one or more of the SES variables (53). The remainder of the tracts is excluded because their residential populations are too low (e.g., parks and industrial areas).

homogeneous with respect to demography, housing structure and crime. Other controls include the socio-economic status,⁵ the percent foreign born⁶ (as a proxy for immigrant populations), and the age distribution of the population.

With two exceptions, these control variables were each constructed in an identical fashion, using the same data sources, as the control variables used in the analyses reflected in the October and December 2010 Fagan Reports.⁷ First, the socio-economic data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2006-10 tract estimates.⁸ This change enabled me to access measures of demography and socio-economic conditions that are current.

The second difference is the estimate of patrol strength. This report uses the same measure of patrol strength that was developed in my expert report in *Davis v. City of New York*.⁹ This measure of patrol strength in the census tract counts the number of officers who are actively engaged in making stops. This measure in turn estimates the probability of exposure of citizens to police. This measure of patrol strength differs from the measure used in the October 2010 report. In that report, the City provided data on Patrol Strength data only for precincts. However, the spatial units of analysis for the estimation of patrol strength for enforcement in this report are far smaller or shaped quite differently than the land areas covered by police precincts.

Accordingly, for this analysis, alternate estimates of the patrol strength for each spatial unit were developed using the comprehensive SQF files for 2010-12. The patrol strength for each tract was computed from the number of officers who made one or more

⁵ Socioeconomic status is measured using a principal components factor analysis that incorporates median income, the unemployment rate, the percent of high school graduates, and the home ownership rate. The statistical method to compute the factor score was the same as in the October 2010 and December 2010 Reports. The variables differed as a result of using the ACS dataset, which is a more recent dataset that captures the 2010 measures for each tract.

⁶ The percent foreign-born is the percent of the population born outside the 50 United States and Washington DC (i.e., considering Puerto Ricans and other born in U.S. Outlying Territories to be foreign). This population in urban areas is generally considered to present lower crime risks than other non-white populations. See Robert J. Sampson, "Rethinking Crime and Immigration," *Contexts*, Winter 2008. Available at <http://contexts.org/articles/winter-2008/sampson/>.

⁷ See October 2010 Report at 7-11, Appendix H; December 2010 Report at 12.

⁸ Census data from the 2006-10 American Community Survey were obtained from www.infoshare.org, a public use data site available by subscription to researchers through their home institutions. The datafile is based on 2010 census tracts, which are then converted to the 2000 census tracts to make the time series compatible with the 2004-9 datafiles. The relational "crosswalk" file is available at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/2010census/tract_rel/tract_rel_overview.html

⁹ See Report of Jeffrey Fagan in *Davis v. City of New York*, 10 Civ. 699 (SAS), dated June 29, 2012.

stops each month in each tract. These measures were computed by aggregating individual stops made by each officer, using the officer's unique identifier in the SQF databases, to obtain a count of the number of officers making stops in that area in that time unit.

The analyses also include measures of spatial autocorrelation based on census tracts. This procedure is consistent with the methods used in the December 2010 Report.¹⁰ I use a measure known as Moran's I to account for spatial dependency in crime rates in the surrounding areas.¹¹

The outcome is the number of stops for several types of suspected crime. As in the analyses reported in my October and December 2010 Reports, three race categories are included, and the category of percent White is omitted. This is done to avoid collinearity in the model estimation. As a result, readers should bear in mind that the coefficients for each racial group are based on comparison with the percent White in the tract. When a racial composition variable is significant, this means that the difference between that race variable and the White racial composition of the tract is significantly different.

As in the October 2010 and December 2010 reports, I supplemented the general model of the total number of stops with additional models break down stops into the

¹⁰See December 2010 Report, at 13

¹¹ Luc Anselin, "Local Indicators Of Spatial Association – LISA," *27 Geographical Analysis* 93–115(1995). These issues are important when analyzing patterns of behavior of persons in small units that are adjacent to one another. Put simply, spatial autocorrelation measures the dependence of observations across closely spaced units. That is, the same factors that cause an observation in one area may also cause the same behavioral observations in a nearby area. In this case, crime rates in nearby areas within a city tend to be similar due to factors such as socio-economic status, amount of policing and the built environment creating the opportunities for that kind of crime. Crime markets span even small areas, so the parameters that may lead a suspect to commit crime, or a police officer to interdict crime, may be the result of processes that take place in adjacent areas rather than in the area under observation. Failure to account for spatial dependence, or spatial autocorrelation, carries similar risks from failing to account for temporal dependence: inflated parameter estimates, inaccurate standard errors, and generally unreliable results. For a general and often-cited discussion of the necessity for spatial controls, and analytic solutions that are responsive to these needs, see: Luc Anselin, "Local Indicators of Spatial Association – LISA," *27 Geographical Analysis* 93–115(1995). For an illustration, see Jeffrey D. Morenoff and Robert J. Sampson, "Violent Crime and the Spatial Dynamics of Neighborhood Transition: Chicago, 1970-90," *76 Social Forces* 31-64 (1997). For an analysis based on New York City that employs spatial controls, see: Jeffrey Fagan and Garth Davies, "The Natural History of Neighborhood Violence," *20 Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 127-147 (2004). See, for a general discussion of the theoretical components of neighborhood theory and the necessity of controlling for spatial autocorrelation, see: Jeffrey Fagan, "Crime and Neighborhood Change", in UNDERSTANDING CRIME TRENDS (A. Goldberger and R. Rosenfeld, eds.) 81 (2008).

suspected crime that motivated the stop. For these models, a variable is included that indicates the share of crimes in the precinct in the previous period (month) that were of the specific crime type for that model. For example, the model for stops for violent crimes includes a variable for total crime and the percentage of the total crimes that were violent crimes in the previous month. This allows for estimations of any differences by race in the crime-specific patterns of stops, patterns that may be masked in the larger patterns of stops. Finally, there are controls for year and borough, to account for natural variation across boroughs that are not accounted for by tract-specific effects.

A second disparate treatment model replicates the analysis whose results are set forth Table 7 in the October 2010 Report, this time using the 2010- June 2012 data. I again estimate the models at the tract level rather than the precinct level. The methodology and model specification are the same as in that report, including the same array of tract covariates, the same dependent variables, and the same functional form of the regression models. The only differences from the Table 7 models in the October 2010 report are the measure of patrol strength, the spatial resolution – I estimate these models at the person-within-tract levels – and the temporal resolution – I use the calendar month as the unit of observation. The models include, as before, information about the individual and the stop, as well as the census tract where the stop takes place.

a. Benchmarking

The analyses for the Disparate Treatment claim use the same benchmarking design that was used in the October 2010 and December 2010 Reports: the crime rate in each tract (logged and lagged by one month), and the relevant percentage share of each crime type for the crime-specific stop analyses. The City's expert has suggested in its reports that a more appropriate benchmark would be the number of violent crime suspects in each area, disaggregated by race.¹² Defendants have recently produced data files for 2010-11 (hereafter, the "merge" files) that purport to capture the number of crime suspects in each incident, using a procedure that attempts to match arrests with crime complaints (incidents) to provide a more complete estimate of the number and racial composition of crime suspects.

After extensive analysis and evaluation of these data files, there are many areas of uncertainty and potential unreliability in these files that lead to a decision not to use these data as crime benchmarks. Appendix B summarizes the full range of concerns and issues that arise in a close examination of those data. They are briefly summarized here. First, only files for 2010-11 are included. The analyses in this report cover a 30 month period from January 2010 – June 2012. The 2012 period is critical since there has been a

¹²See Declaration of Dennis Smith, dated December 19, 2011, ¶ 12.

decline in the number of stops since March 2012.¹³ Next, the procedure for matching arrests to crime complaints relies only on time matching; there is no indication in the documentation accompanying these ‘merge’ files that a spatial matching procedure was used as well. And the time matching procedure itself includes anomalous findings and highly skewed distributions on the time concurrence.¹⁴ Third, the validity of arrests is uncertain, given observed rates of prosecutorial declination and other reasons for non-conviction of cases. The files present arrests as if they were completed crimes. Fourth, the information gain over the use of crime complaints is trivial relative to the distribution of crimes by race. In other words, the distribution of incidents by suspect race (arrest plus victim-identified suspect) reflects the distribution of arrests by suspect race without the marginal addition of information on arrestees.

Two other considerations bear on the decision to use the “merge” files or the separate arrest and crime complaint files. The suggestion to use the number of violent crime suspects as the benchmark ignores the fact that violent crimes account for only a small percentage of the suspected crimes in the stops in 2010-12: as shown in Section II of this report, of the 1,624,410 stops in 2010-12, the suspected crime was either major or minor violence in 23.90% of the stops. Many more stops were for either major or minor property offenses (24.95%) or weapons offenses (24.95%). In the October 2010 Report, I caution against the use of a crime benchmark with high levels of missing observations.¹⁵ Also, as shown in Appendix Table 2 *infra*, the suspect race in the “merge” file for suspected either major or minor violent offenses is known in 39.8% of all known suspects in 2010-11, and in 25.3% of all crime complaints in 2010-11. Again, the large majority of known suspects are for crimes other than violence.

3. The Constitutional Justification of Stops on the Basis of Information in the SQF Database

For this report, I have again used the classification scheme set forth in my October 2010 Report, as modified by the Court in its April 16, 2012 *Daubert* decision, to categorize stops all stops conducted in the 2010-June 2012 period either as constitutionally “apparently justified,” “not generalizable,” or “apparently unjustified.”¹⁶ The information used in the analysis is included in the SQF databases for 2010 through

¹³*Infra* at Figure 1.

¹⁴ For example, about eight percent of all arrests seem to have taken place before the date of the crime event (complaint) to which it is linked.

¹⁵*See*, October 2010 Report at 17-18, 75.

¹⁶*See*; *Floyd v. City of New York*, 08 Civ. 1034, Dkt # 201 (4/16/12 Memorandum & Opinion), at 16-17, 37-59.

June 2012, and represents information based on the stop factors checked off on sides 1 and 2 of the corresponding UF250 form.¹⁷

Next, consistent with the parameters set by the Court in its April 16, 2012 *Daubert* decision,¹⁸ I have also included an analysis of a sample of the text strings in cases where police officers marked “Other” stop factor. I conducted an analysis of the text strings in a stratified random sample of 3,710 cases where “other” was checked, and classified those text strings into groups or categories similar to the categories used in October 2010 Report to evaluate the apparent legal sufficiency of the stated stop factors as apparently justified, conditionally justified, or apparently unjustified. I then re-classified these 3,710 cases into the legal sufficiency categories described above. This procedure was used in my expert report in *Davis v. City of New York*¹⁹ litigation that analyzed the same databases and addresses many of the same claims as in this case.

In, addition, as in the October 2010 Report, this analysis integrates data representing the “additional circumstances” from Side 2 of the UF-250 form. The information about the additional circumstances – apart from the “other” additional circumstance – has been integrated into the classification algorithms for the current analysis.

¹⁷See October 2010 Report at 50, Appendix D; Declaration of Jeffrey Fagan, dated February 2, 2012, ¶¶ 14-17; *Floyd v. City of New York*, 08 Civ. 1034, Dkt # 201 (4/16/12 Memorandum & Opinion), at 16-17, 37-59.

¹⁸*Floyd v. City of New York*, Dkt # 201 at 47-48, 55.

¹⁹See Report of Jeffrey Fagan in *Davis v. City of New York*, 10 Civ. 699 (SAS), dated June 29, 2012.

II. Results

A. Descriptive Statistics

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the distribution of stops across the City and in its boroughs for the entire 2004-2012 period.²⁰ The horizontal axis in Figure 1 refers to the 102 months in the time series. The figure shows monthly fluctuation in stop patterns, with increases in some months followed by sharp declines in the ensuing months. These monthly data show significant fluctuation, or noise, that masks the broader time pattern of steady increase through March 2012, followed by three straight months of precipitous decline.

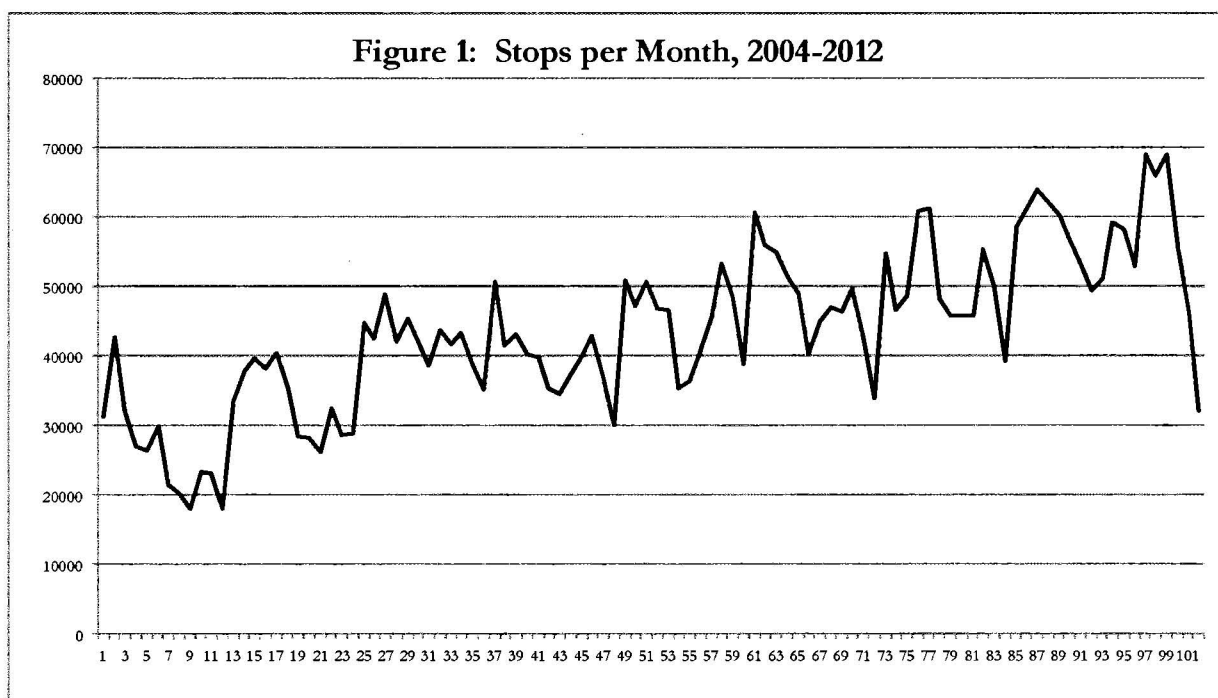


Table 1 shows the pattern of stops by borough and year. A total of 4,430,140 stops were recorded for the 102 months in the time series, an average of approximately 43,400 stops per month. The elevated number of stops in 2012 is somewhat misleading, since it is driven by a series of escalating rates followed by steep declines in the ensuing month or months. Stops are most frequent in Brooklyn (Kings County) each year in the time series, including 2010-12 and especially in the shortened time period for 2012. Brooklyn is the most populous borough, and to some extent, higher stop counts there

²⁰ Only the first six months of 2012 data are reported. The analyses in the report refer to 2012, but the Court should understand that this means only the first six months of that year.

reflect both population and its elevated crime rate.²¹ The frequency of stops in the other three large boroughs is comparable, despite some population and crime differences in these places.²²

Table 1. Stops per Year by Borough and Citywide, 2004-12

Borough		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	Total
Bronx	N	39,051	51,520	75,824	70,987	84,732	95,784	112,419	135,724	65,823	731,864
	%	12.47	12.96	14.97	15.04	15.68	16.62	18.70	19.79	19.51	16.52
Brooklyn	N	127,485	161,545	176,119	162,788	187,142	205,588	195,17	228,354	117,745	1,561,936
	%	40.72	40.65	34.77	34.48	34.64	35.67	32.46	33.30	34.90	35.26
Manhattan	N	57,051	82,493	120,545	116,775	118,816	114,279	122,125	140,913	70,232	943,229
	%	18.22	20.76	23.80	24.74	21.99	19.83	20.31	20.55	20.82	21.29
Queens	N	78,404	91,347	114,988	100,811	117,221	131,382	144,083	152,681	70,526	1,001,443
	%	25.05	22.99	22.70	21.35	21.70	22.79	23.96	22.27	20.90	22.61
Staten Island	N	11,056	10,488	19,013	20,735	32,391	29,361	27,488	28,052	13,084	191,668
	%	3.53	2.64	3.75	4.39	5.99	5.09	4.57	4.09	3.88	4.33
City	N	313,047	397,393	506,489	472,096	540,302	576,394	601,285	685,724	337,410	4,430,140
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2. Stops by Calendar Quarter (%)

Year	N	Calendar Quarter			
		Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec
2004	313,047	33.79	26.51	19.10	20.60
2005	397,393	27.91	28.66	20.82	22.61
2006	506,489	26.86	25.58	24.44	23.12
2007	472,096	28.61	24.41	23.69	23.29
2008	540,302	27.50	23.80	22.70	26.00
2009	576,394	29.72	24.41	23.98	21.89
2010	601,285	24.87	28.29	22.81	24.03
2011	685,724	26.73	26.10	22.39	24.79
2012*	337,410	60.34	39.66		
Total	4,430,141	30.34	26.95	20.99	21.73

²¹ See, for example, "Crime and Enforcement Activity in New York City, Jan. to June 2012 Report." Available at: http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/analysis_and_planning/crime_and_enforcement_activity_jan_to_jun_2012.pdf, last visited November 21, 2012.

²² Id.

Table 2 shows stop by calendar quarter, and illustrates the seasonality of stops. Stops were highest in the first quarter of each year for several of the year in the panel. The gap between the winter and spring quarters was greatest in the most recent 2012 time period.

The age, gender and racial or ethnic distribution of stops is shown in Table 3 for the 2010-12 period. The distribution for 2010-2012 is largely unchanged from the preceding six years, as described in the October 2010 report. There were 1,624,419 stops recorded in 2010-12. Similar to the trend for 2004-9, the data for 2010-12 show that more than half of the persons stopped were Black (51.94%), and about one in three (32.02%) were Hispanic. Whites (9.13%) and Other race/ethnicity suspects were a small percentage (6.13%) of the population of persons stopped. A fraction (0.78%) was of unknown race.

Table 3. Age, Gender and Race or Ethnicity of Persons Stopped, 2010-2012, New York City

	<i>Suspect Race or Ethnicity</i>					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Total Stops	1,624,419	148,283	843,684	520,171	99,655	12,626
%	100.00	9.13	51.94	32.02	6.13	0.78
Age						
Less than 10	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.24	0.42
10 - 15	5.06	3.10	5.88	4.32	4.90	4.62
16 - 19	21.52	18.81	22.02	21.36	22.33	19.64
20 - 24	23.87	23.53	23.40	24.77	23.55	24.06
25 - 34	24.81	25.07	23.83	26.54	23.77	24.58
35 - 64	23.75	28.10	23.83	22.24	24.29	25.51
65 and older	0.81	1.22	0.84	0.62	0.92	1.17
Gender						
Male	91.42	89.01	92.77	92.95	76.83	82.02
Female, Unknown, or Not Listed	8.58	10.99	7.23	7.05	23.17	17.98

The distribution by age also has not differed in the 2010-12 time period. Nearly three stops in four are among persons 16-34. Males account for more than nine in 10 stops, a rate unchanged since the previous reporting period.

The distribution of stops by suspected crime type for each race or ethnicity group is shown in Table 4. Here, crimes are aggregated into meta-categories using the same classification procedure as in the two previous Reports. Details of that coding and aggregation scheme are discussed in Appendix C of the October 2010 Fagan Report.

Table 4. Stops by Race or Ethnicity and Suspected Crime, 2010-2012, New York City

Suspected Crime ^a	N	% of Stops	Suspect Race				
			White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Violence	388,167	23.90	15.77	24.12	25.49	26.07	21.53
Weapons	407,408	25.08	11.54	29.11	24.12	16.34	23.10
Property	405,265	24.95	42.75	20.11	25.71	35.14	27.03
Drugs	144,664	8.91	10.45	9.34	8.11	7.01	9.73
Trespass	129,342	7.96	3.86	9.15	7.74	5.12	8.03
Quality of Life	30,656	1.89	5.00	1.14	2.02	2.79	2.38
Other	118,917	7.32	10.62	7.02	6.81	7.54	8.20

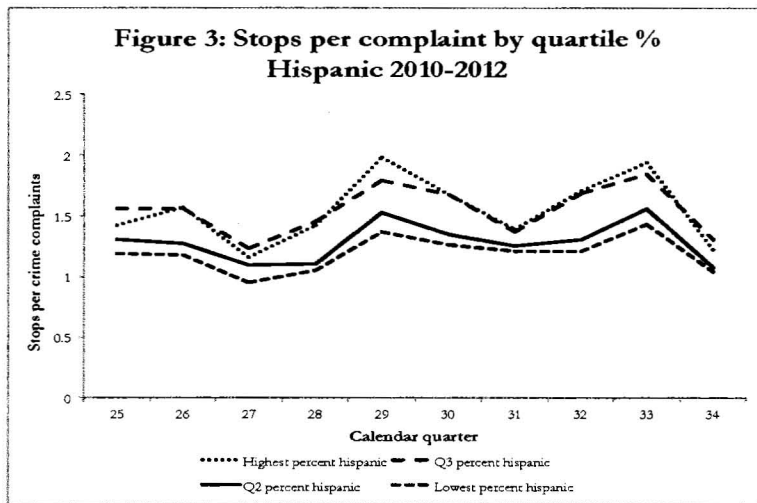
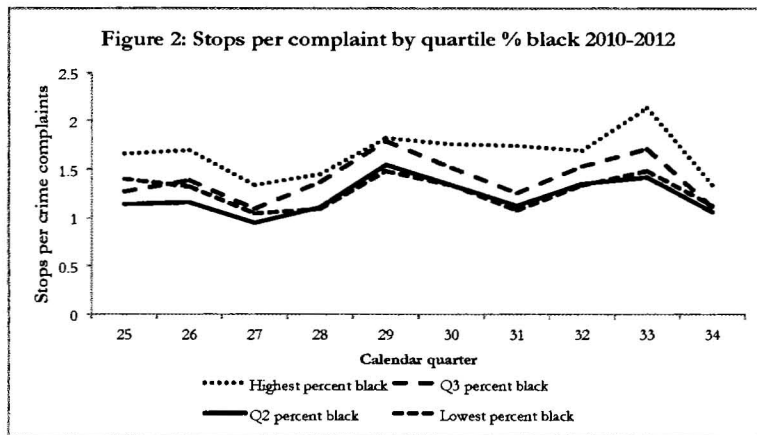
^aMost serious crime in each stop, based on "crimsusp" field and supplemented with "detailcm". Stops for violence include felony violence such as Murder, Rape and Robbery, and stops for property crime include Part I offenses such as Burglary and Grand Larceny. Stops for minor violent and property offenses are included as "other" offenses.

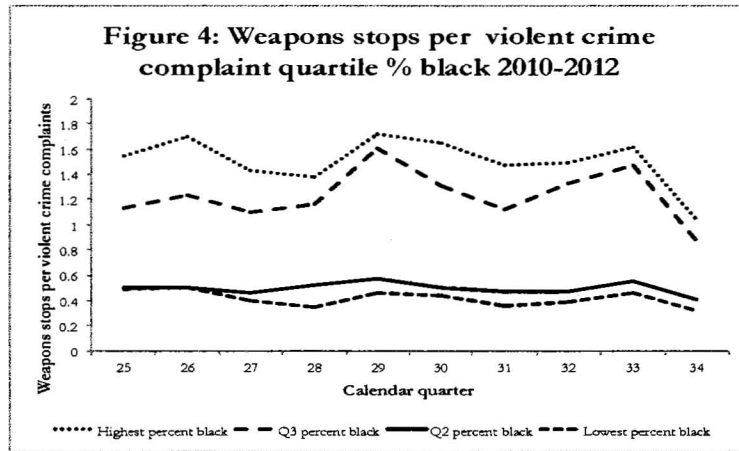
As in the two previous reports previously, there are interesting and important differences by race and type of crime. Using the crime coding scheme from the previous Reports, Table 4 shows important differences by suspect race. Black and Hispanic suspects were stopped over 50% most often for suspected violence offenses, and more than twice as often for suspected Weapons offenses. Whites were most often stopped for Felony Property offenses, and at a far higher rate than Black or Hispanic suspects. Black and Hispanic suspects were more than twice as likely as Whites to be stopped for suspected trespass offenses. Whites were about 50% more likely to be stopped for "other" offenses, and four times more likely to be stopped for Quality of Life or Disorder offenses. Whether these differences reflect characteristics of the persons stopped, or of the places where the stops take place, or some combination of the two factors, is examined in Table 7 below.

1. Stops per Crime

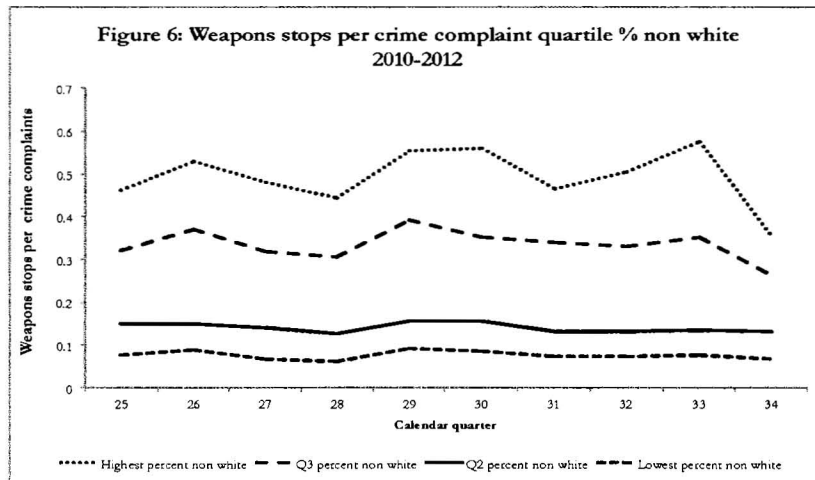
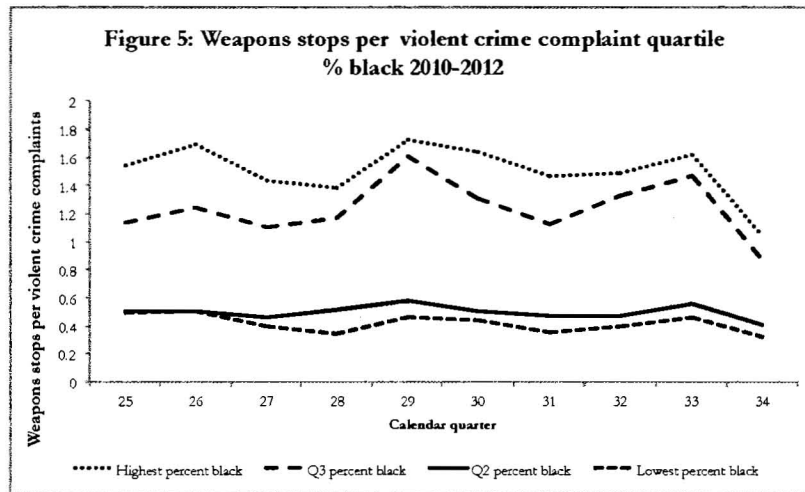
To show the distribution of stops by local crime and population rates, Figures 2- 9 show stops per crime through a series of population subgroups. Each subgroup was divided into quartiles, and the stop per crime metric was computed for each subgroup. These estimates were computed by calendar quarter for quarters in the overall 2004-12 time series. The 10 quarters are shown for the January 2010 – June 2012 time period.

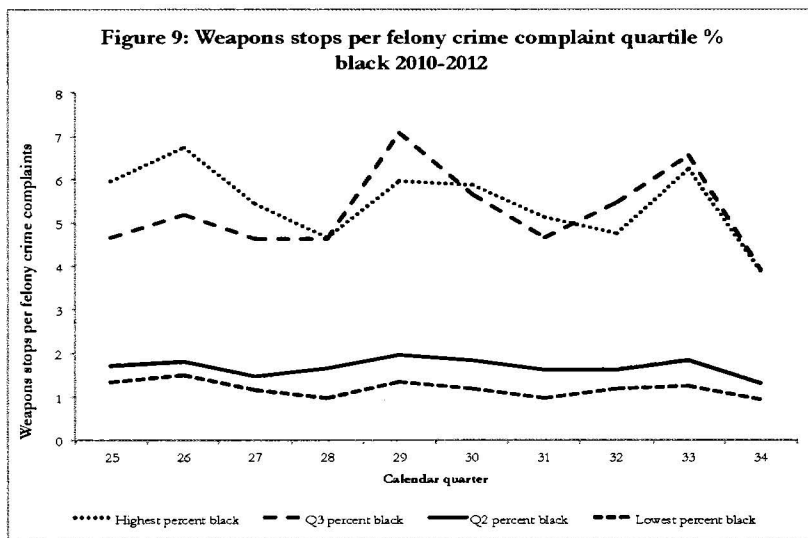
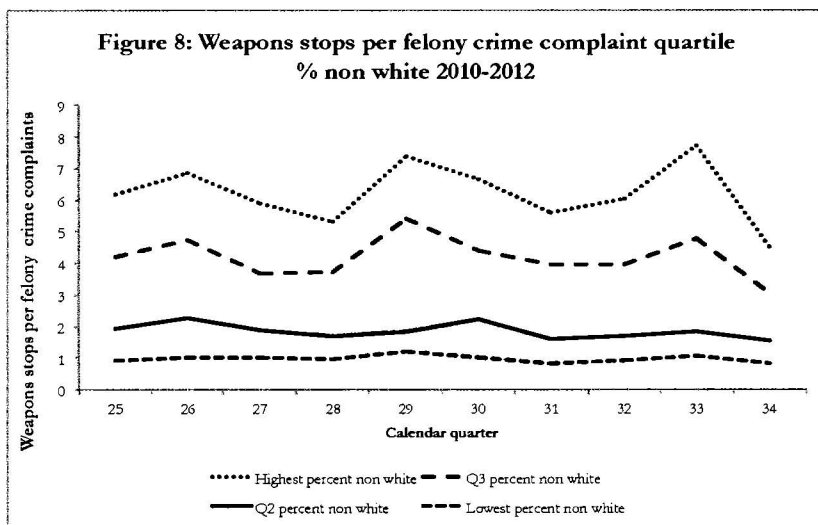
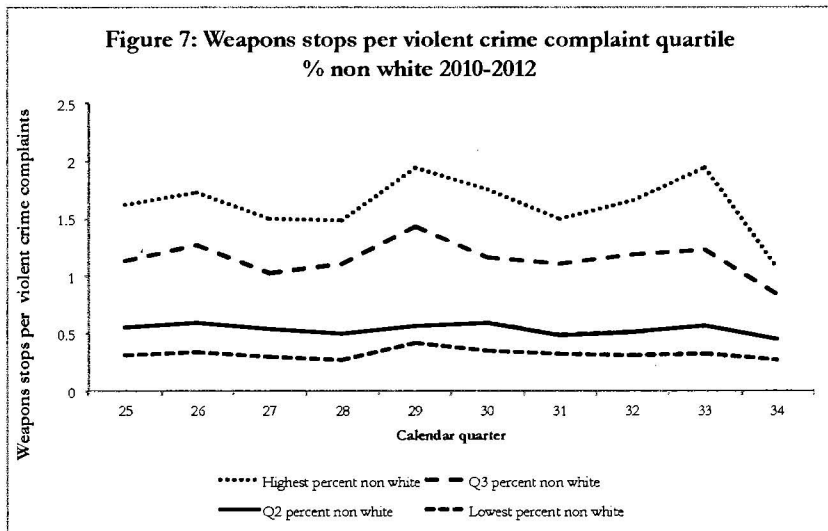
Figures 2 and 3 show stops per crime overall and stops per violent crime complaint respectively. These graphs show that stops per crime and stops per violent crime were highest in the quartile with the highest concentration of Black population. The results in Figure 2 also show that stops per crime were higher in the third highest Black population quartile compared to the other two. The results are the same as reported in the October 2010 Report. Figure 4 shows a similar pattern for stops per overall crime complaint in Hispanic neighborhoods: stops per crime are highest in the two quartiles with the highest concentration of Hispanic residents.





Figures 5-9 show the distribution of weapons stops, a frequent stop category in this period and a stop category with great salience in the SQF stop and frisk policing regime. As in Figures 2-4, weapons stops per crime are the highest in the two highest minority quartiles, regardless of which crime benchmark is used. Figure 5 shows stops per violent crime are most frequent in the two highest Black population quartiles. Figure 6 shows the same for *total* crime complaints in minority (non-white) quartiles, and Figure 7 shows the same for stops per violent crime in minority (non-white) neighborhoods. Figures 8 and 9 show the same for stops per total felony crime complaint.





Each of these graphs shows that from 2010-2012, the stop rates per crime complaint, for each crime complaint and crime-specific stop metric, in the population quartile with the highest concentration of minority population. The result is consistent for both total stops and weapons stops, as well as for benchmarks of violent crime, felony crime or total crime. In each instance, the population with the two highest quartiles of minority population, whether Hispanic, Black, or total non-white, had the highest stop rate per crime complaint. And in each instance, it was the highest quartile of minority population concentration that had the consistently highest stop per crime rate. Although these may be places where the crime rates generally are higher, the disparity in stops per crime suggests that either there is over-policing (again, per crime) in the most racially segregated census tracts, or there is underpolicing (again, per crime) in those places with the lowest minority concentrations. Neither account suggests that this dimension of policing is fairly or equitably distributed across the City's census tracts and neighborhoods.

B. Disparate Treatment

Table 5 replicates Table 5 in the October 2010 Report. This analysis, as mentioned earlier, differs in four important ways from the October 2010 Report and Tables S1-S3 in my December 2010 Report. The analyses are identical to those reported in the December 2010 Report in the regression methodology, and with three additions in measurement. First, the unit of spatial observation is the census tract. Second, the unit of temporal observation is the month. Third, I include a measure of spatial lag of crime complaints to account for the potential "spillover" and "edge" problems that naturally arise when modeling behaviors in relatively small social or physical spaces. The fourth change is the adjustment in the measure of patrol strength.²³

The results remain largely unchanged from the previous analysis. The total amount of crime (i.e., total complaints) is still a significant predictor of stop activity in the tracts, as is the crime-specific share of crime relative to each crime-specific stop model. For example, both total crime and the percent of total crime that is violent crime are statistically significant predictors of the rate of stops for violent crime. The same is true for each crime type in the seven crime-specific models.

Notable in Table 5 is the replication of the race-specific results. For six of the eight models, the percent Black population in the census tract is a significant predictor of

²³ A comparison of the old precinct-based patrol strength measure with the new stop-based patrol strength measure shows a very high correlation for the 2010-11 period when comparable data were available. For the 2010-11 period, the tract-based measures were aggregated to precinct boundaries and compared to the precinct-based measures produced by the City. The correlations were above .90 for the two measures.

the crime-specific stop rate as well as the stop rate for all crimes. For the two models of minor crimes – “other” offenses and QOL offenses” – the percent Black population is a significant but negative predictor of stop rates. This suggests that enforcement of these crimes is more prevalent in neighborhoods where there are fewer Black residents. For Hispanics, the percent of the population in the tract that is Hispanic is a significant and positive predictor of total and crime-specific stops in six of the models. Only for “other crime” and QOL offenses is the percent Hispanic not statistically significant.

Patrol strength is a positive and significant predictor in each of the eight models. However, the size of the coefficient is relatively small. Allocating more police officers to a neighborhood will produce more stops, which is not surprising. But the observation that this is not the strongest predictor of stop rates suggests that the components of race and crime in the models are more important features of the local policing regimes in the City’s neighborhoods.

Finally, the spatial lag component is a significant predictor of stop activity for total crime as well as for violence, weapons offenses, and the residual category of “other” offenses. This result hints at the importance of understanding and accounting for conditions in the adjacent neighborhoods, especially crime conditions that will attract the attention of law enforcement planners and officers.

Table 5. Generalized Estimating Equation Regression of Stops by Suspected Crime, Controlling for Census Tracts Characteristics and Crime Conditions in Prior Month (b, SE), 2010-12, New York City

Predictors	<i>Suspected Crime</i>							
	<i>Total Stops</i>	<i>Violent Crime</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Drugs</i>	<i>Weapons</i>	<i>Trespass</i>	<i>Other Crimes</i>	<i>QOL/Disorder</i>
Total Complaints (lagged, logged)	0.223*** (0.00974)	0.225*** (0.0161)	0.229*** (0.0131)	0.348*** (0.0248)	0.288*** (0.0205)	0.431*** (0.0385)	0.392*** (0.0330)	0.280*** (0.0394)
% Crime Complaints of Specific Crime Type (lagged)	N/A	0.160*** (0.0314)	0.250*** (0.0295)	0.576*** (0.114)	0.371*** (0.124)	2.421*** (0.337)	0.212*** (0.0512)	-0.212 (0.194)
Total Complaints (spatial and time lagged)	0.00505*** (0.000785)	0.00356*** (0.00116)	0.000350 (0.00111)	0.00131 (0.00153)	0.00932*** (0.00129)	0.00220 (0.00263)	0.00877*** (0.00199)	0.00355 (0.00228)
Percent Black	0.883*** (0.0468)	0.938*** (0.0759)	0.281*** (0.0527)	1.042*** (0.0772)	2.078*** (0.0791)	1.121*** (0.130)	-0.518*** (0.0912)	-1.389*** (0.118)
Percent Hispanic	1.161*** (0.0764)	1.782*** (0.113)	0.756*** (0.0955)	0.555*** (0.131)	1.687*** (0.122)	0.746*** (0.221)	0.0504 (0.145)	-0.196 (0.175)
Percent Other Race	0.790*** (0.0992)	1.448*** (0.150)	0.296*** (0.106)	0.618*** (0.184)	0.257 (0.159)	0.623** (0.274)	0.431** (0.208)	0.426* (0.245)
SES Factor	-0.0893*** (0.0173)	0.0309 (0.0241)	0.169*** (0.0222)	-0.286*** (0.0291)	-0.253*** (0.0229)	-0.599*** (0.0423)	0.0237 (0.0433)	-0.0738* (0.0440)
Patrol Strength	0.0699*** (0.00146)	0.0685*** (0.00183)	0.0561*** (0.00161)	0.0579*** (0.00217)	0.0624*** (0.00186)	0.0731*** (0.00246)	0.0740*** (0.00231)	0.0438*** (0.00314)
Percent Foreign Born	-0.0890 (0.0985)	0.241* (0.143)	0.338*** (0.0990)	-1.058*** (0.170)	-0.0280 (0.132)	-1.712*** (0.280)	-0.911*** (0.192)	-0.0340 (0.243)
Constant	-1.714*** (0.0605)	-3.744*** (0.0958)	-2.739*** (0.0757)	-4.017*** (0.116)	-3.643*** (0.0953)	-4.583*** (0.164)	-3.962*** (0.126)	-4.324*** (0.163)
Borough Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	63249	57178	57178	57178	57178	57178	57178	57178
Number of Census Tracts	2181	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972

Exposure is Logged Population

Significance *= $p < .1$ **= $p < .05$ ***= $p < .001$

The second test for disparate impact was reported in Table 7 of the October 2010 Report, and is replicated here. The results once again are divided into two panels. The upper panel compares the patterns of stops of persons in each racial or ethnic group within the same census tract. The comparison group is Whites. Thus, the coefficients report the effects of race or ethnicity of each group relative to Whites. The regression coefficient for Blacks in the upper panel, for example, shows the significance and effect size of stops of Blacks on the total number of stops in the tract in the precinct from 2010-2012. The lower panel of the table shows the effects of tract characteristics on the likelihood of stops in that tract. Accordingly, the effects of the case characteristics in the upper panel are conditioned on the characteristics of the tract in which the stop occurred. The results in this replicated Table 7 show the regression coefficient, the standard error of the coefficient, and the statistical significance for that variable in the model. The tract characteristics are the same ones that were included in the Table 5 models, with the exception of the spatial lag.²⁴

The results of the Table 7 replication show that both the case- and tract-level patterns observed in the October 2010 Report are still present. For each crime type, Black suspects are more likely to be stopped than Whites, as are Hispanic suspects. Other race suspects are less likely than Whites to be stopped in six of the seven models, including the model for total (all) suspected crimes. The pattern of tract characteristics shows the same effects as in Table 5. In fact, the patterns of tract characteristics are stable across crime types.²⁵ After controlling for crime (prior month) and other tract social and economic characteristics plus patrol strength, the percent Black or Hispanic in the census tract significantly and positively predicts the likelihood of Black suspects or Hispanics suspects being stopped relative to Whites. And those individual level characteristics show a consistent pattern of disparate treatment across several categories of crime-specific stops.

²⁴ Spatial lag was excluded in the Table 7 analysis because the focus of this analysis was a comparison of within-tract events. Analyses that include the spatial lag components show no difference in the patterns of results.

²⁵ In the models in Table 7 in October 2010 Report, the precinct characteristics varied by crime type. Here, with tracts and months as the unit of analyses, I observe more stable and consistent results across crime types.

Table 7. Multilevel Poisson Regressions of Stops by Suspected Crime, Controlling for Tract Characteristics, Suspect Race, and Crime and Social Conditions in the Prior Month, 2010-12 (b, SE, p)

	<i>Suspected Crime</i>						
	<i>Total Stops</i> b/se	<i>Violent Crime</i> b/se	<i>Property Crime</i> b/se	<i>Drugs</i> b/se	<i>Weapons</i> b/se	<i>Trespass</i> b/se	<i>QOL/ Disorder</i> b/se
Case Characteristics	1.766 ***	2.177 ***	1.007 ***	1.681 ***	2.688 ***	2.609 ***	0.277 ***
Black Suspects	[.002]	[.006]	[.005]	[.008]	[.007]	[.010]	[.013]
Hispanic Suspects	1.278 ***	1.746 ***	.764 ***	1.044 ***	2.014 ***	1.973 ***	.353 ***
	[.002]	[.006]	[.005]	[.008]	[.007]	[.011]	[.013]
Other Race Suspects	-.375 ***	.120 ***	-.574 ***	-.756 ***	-.033 ***	-.083 ***	-.985 ***
	[.003]	[.007]	[.006]	[.012]	[.010]	[.014]	[.019]
Tract Characteristics							
Total Complaints - logged, lagged one n	.478 ***	.447 ***	.372 ***	.507 ***	.589 ***	.696 ***	.402 ***
	[.005]	[.064]	[.006]	[.010]	[.008]	[.014]	[.014]
Crime-Specific Complaints as % of Total		0.553 ***	0.263 ***	1.057 ***	1.649 ***	4.098 ***	-0.284 **
		[.026]	[.026]	[.064]	[.081]	[.173]	[.091]
Percent Black	.803 ***	.939 ***	.372 ***	.900 ***	2.047 ***	.931 ***	-1.361 ***
	[.012]	[.019]	[.016]	[.025]	[.020]	[.034]	[.035]
Percent Hispanic	.872 ***	1.244 ***	.532 ***	.255 ***	1.752 ***	.401 ***	-.806 ***
	[.019]	[.029]	[.024]	[.038]	[.029]	[.049]	[.051]
Percent Other	.866 ***	1.385 ***	.522 ***	.720 ***	.288 ***	.394 ***	.053
	[.026]	[.040]	[.033]	[.054]	[.043]	[.073]	[.069]
High SES Factor	-.011 **	.016 *	.247 ***	-.178 ***	-.251 ***	-.556 ***	-.120 ***
	[.004]	[.007]	[.005]	[.008]	[.006]	[.011]	[.011]
% Foreign Born	.146 ***	.978 ***	1.023 ***	-1.143 ***	-.157 ***	-1.912 ***	.275 ***
	[.024]	[.037]	[.031]	[.047]	[.035]	[.060]	[.065]
Patrol Strength	.065 ***	.064 ***	.049 ***	.056 ***	.053 ***	.063 ***	.040 ***
	[.000]	[.001]	[.001]	[.001]	[.001]	[.001]	[.001]
Population (logged)	.061 ***	-.019 **	.070 ***	.249 ***	.027 ***	.248 ***	.055 ***
	[.005]	[.007]	[.006]	[.009]	[.007]	[.011]	[.012]

Results are estimated population-average coefficients with non-robust standard errors

*All models nest racial groups and census tracts within calendar quarters to control for seasonality in stop patterns

The robustness of these analyses to small areas such as census tracts that account for local crime rates suggests that there is no reason to test for sensitivity as done at Table 6 in the October 2010 Report.²⁶ The results of the replications in Tables 5 and 7 suggest that the evidence of disparate treatment of minorities by the NYPD in the conduct of SQF measures reported both here and in the October 2010 Report are robust to any changes since 2009 in local crime or social conditions, as well as police patrol strength and enforcement. The observations of disparate treatment made in the October 2010 and December 2010 Reports are observed again in this Second Supplemental Report. Both in the neighborhoods and among individuals, Black and Hispanic persons in New York City in 2010-12 are more likely to be stopped than are White citizens after controlling for crime, the concentration of police, and local social conditions. This observation is true both for total crime and in a series of crime-specific analyses.

C. Reasonable and Articulate Suspicion

In this section, I use the January 2010-June 2012 data to replicate the analysis of the Fourth Amendment claim from the October 2010 and December 2010 Reports. The section begins with a replication of Table 11 from the October 2010 report. This is a basic table showing the frequency with which police officers check each Stop Factor and Additional Circumstance, disaggregated by the meta-categories of suspected crime. As before, Furtive Movements (FM) and High Crime Area (HCA) are the two most frequently checked factors. HCA is checked in more than six in 10 stops, and FM in more than half. Time of Day (Time) is checked in four stops in 10, and Change Direction is checked in about one stop in four. The widespread use of HCA, FM and Time across a diverse range of crime categories, and, in the case of HCA, in geographic areas with widely divergent levels of crime, suggests that these factors may lack meaning to discern specific and actual bases of individualized suspicion. They lack the type of discriminant validity that is essential as a metric for assessing the meaning of a measure of behavior.²⁷ Again, the high frequency of these factors (as well as Proximity) suggests some dilution in their meaning as applied.

I also replicate Appendix Table D1 to show the factors of individualized suspicion. There are few distinct patterns of stop factors and additional circumstances that map onto racial

²⁶See Smith Daubert Decl. ¶¶ 14-15; Fagan Daubert Decl. ¶ 29. In the October 2010 Fagan Report, I accounted for racial differences in criminal participation rates within precincts by performing a series of sensitivity tests using interaction terms for precinct racial demographics and crime rate. Because these tests did not affect the results of my analysis in any meaningful way. There is no reason or basis to suggest that an analysis focusing on smaller units of analysis such as census tracts would produce different results in the face of near perfect consistency of the replications in Tables 5 and 7.

²⁷ See, Daniel M. Cable and Scott LaRue, The Convergent and Discriminant Validity of Subjective Fit Perceptions, 87 *Journal of Applied Psychology* 875 (2002) (illustrating the use of discriminant validity to identify individualized patterns of workplace psychological needs).

Table 11. Percent of Stops with Each Stop Justification by Crime Suspected, Excluding Radio Runs* during 2010-2012

Stop Circumstances	<i>Suspected Crime</i>								
	<i>All Stops</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Violent</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Drug</i>	<i>Weapons</i>	<i>Trespass</i>	<i>QOL</i>	<i>Other</i>
Suspicious Object	2.39	0.35	0.68	3.72	2.30	2.15	0.23	7.77	3.58
Fits Description	11.51	65.63	19.97	9.44	5.46	9.32	5.81	7.91	12.61
Casing	33.31	5.21	54.23	50.97	6.77	11.31	17.44	38.15	38.47
Acting as Lookout	18.12	5.56	26.55	24.87	12.00	8.94	13.34	25.43	17.83
Clothing	4.92	2.43	6.13	3.56	1.98	7.17	3.00	5.85	4.06
Drug Transaction	8.17	0.0	1.23	1.05	59.91	4.49	8.07	1.28	5.73
Furtive Movements	53.67	29.86	52.11	45.05	50.11	71.51	42.36	50.90	47.07
Actions of Violent Crime	10.47	10.07	19.79	8.35	2.66	11.09	3.88	2.52	8.47
Suspicious Bulge	8.91	0.35	2.32	1.06	1.58	28.01	2.21	1.83	5.60
CS_Other	15.73	28.47	5.64	19.39	23.28	8.36	45.06	20.18	17.49
Additional Circumstances									
Report of Witness	8.12	19.44	11.26	5.96	7.08	6.83	7.27	6.55	9.65
Ongoing Investigation	14.22	26.39	23.17	16.10	6.77	11.96	5.38	12.10	12.37
Proximity to Crime Scene	19.37	46.88	22.30	14.40	17.96	22.64	18.48	17.06	18.28
Evasive Response	20.55	12.85	20.55	21.00	24.04	22.32	13.72	20.50	18.78
Associating with Known Criminals	4.45	6.60	4.48	2.64	7.26	5.66	3.76	4.73	3.72
Changed Direction	25.33	15.97	28.40	24.64	26.51	28.05	15.79	28.74	21.90
High Crime Area	60.62	28.47	61.15	62.63	63.82	58.62	65.61	62.28	57.03
Time of the Day	43.03	23.61	44.50	44.80	41.36	41.91	46.48	38.93	40.78
Sights and Sounds of Criminal Activity	2.23	0.69	2.28	3.51	2.61	1.48	0.60	3.43	2.18
AC- Other	2.78	14.93	1.66	2.89	4.09	2.24	3.17	3.50	3.79

Appendix Table D1. Fraction of Stops Based on Each Stop Factor and Additional Circumstance

Stop Factor	<i>All Stops</i>	<i>Suspect Race</i>		
		<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
Stop Circumstances				
Suspicious Object	89.754	3.84	2.34	2.88
Fits Description	432.634	13.09	13.00	12.65
Casing	962.228	38.04	26.81	29.30
Acting as Lookout	557.662	20.75	15.52	17.35
Clothing	142.465	3.13	4.75	3.84
Drug Transaction	347.681	10.91	10.57	10.17
Furtive Movements	1,540,414	39.92	48.30	45.22
Actions of Violent Crime	257.536	5.92	8.03	7.82
Suspicious Bulge	330.275	4.59	11.08	9.62
CS_ Other	660.013	18.50	20.35	19.14
Additional Circumstances				
Report of Witness	299.201	10.77	8.73	8.53
Ongoing Investigation	431.470	13.42	13.03	12.90
Proximity to Crime Scene	600.019	14.09	19.48	16.71
Evasive Response	589.745	18.35	18.21	17.08
Associating with Known Criminals	128.291	4.26	4.02	3.51
Changed Direction	832.094	25.47	25.45	24.31
Help Crime Area	1,912,092	55.23	58.82	55.96
Time of the Day	1,240,852	37.98	38.59	35.35
Sights and Sounds of Criminal Activity	65.89	3.37	1.70	2.00
AC- Other	130.889	4.40	3.75	3.90

or ethnic groups. RAS factors for Whites, for example, are more likely to include casing, while for Blacks, furtive movements are more likely to be checked. The rate of “other” stop factors is about the same for all three race or ethnicity categories, as is HCA. Appendix Table D1 also shows the extent to which officers lean on both FM and HCA justifications for all suspects, regardless of the suspect’s race or ethnicity.

The procedure to extend the RAS analysis from the October 2010 Report to 2010-12 unfolds in two stages. The apparent constitutional sufficiency of stops based on the information contained in the corresponding UF250 forms was determined from the primary “circumstances of the stop” and the “additional circumstances” noted for each record in the UF-250 database. First, we apply the methods developed in the October 2010 Report,²⁸ as refined subsequently in my expert report in *Davis v. City of New York*²⁹ and the District Court’s April 2012 *Daubert* decision.³⁰ The nine non-Other stop factors and nine non-Other additional circumstances are sorted and classified according to the criteria set forth in the October 2010 Report, as modified and informed by the Court in its April 2012 *Daubert* decision.³¹ In the second stage, consistent with the guidance in the 2012 *Daubert* decision and with the methods I used in my expert report in *Davis v City of New York*,³² I examine the handwritten notes (“text strings”) present when officers check the “Other” stop factors. to conduct a more precise and granular analysis of legal sufficiency based on RAS factors that officers articulate in their own “voice.”

1. Initial Classification

In the first stage, factors are identified as justified, conditionally justified, or unjustified. These factors are then sorted for each case to classify stops as (a) containing sufficient information, if assumed accurate and complete, to suggest lawfulness (hereafter abbreviated as ***apparently justified based on reasonable suspicion***), or (b) containing information, if assumed accurate and complete, to suggest unlawfulness (hereafter, ***apparently unjustified based on the lack of reasonable suspicion***). Stops not containing sufficient information to make either of these determinations are noted as ***unable to be generalized***.³³

The initial classifications of the entire dataset were made according to the following criteria:

²⁸ See October 2010 Report at 50; Fagan 2/2/2012 Decl. ¶¶ 14-17,

²⁹ *Davis* Report at 77-80, App. F.

³⁰ *Floyd v. City of New York*, 08 Civ. 1034(SAS), Memorandum & Opinion (Dkt # 201) (S.D.N.Y. April 16, 2012).

³¹ See October 2010 Report at 50, App D; Fagan 2/2/2012 Decl. ¶¶ 14-17; *Floyd v. City of New York*, Dkt # 201, at 16-17, 37-40, 48-57.

³² *Floyd v. City of New York*, Dkt # 201, at 47-48, 55; *Davis* Report at 80-89.

³³ See, *Floyd v. City of New York*, Dkt # 201, at 40, _____

- a. Stops are **apparently justified based on reasonable suspicion** if the primary stop circumstance provided is considered legal if it is the sole rationale for the stop (i.e., Casing, Drug Transactions, or Violent Crime)
- b. Stops are **apparently justified based on reasonable suspicion** if the primary stop circumstance listed is conditionally justified (i.e., carrying a suspicious object, fitting a suspect description, acting as a lookout, wearing clothing commonly worn in the commission of a crime, furtive movements, or a suspicious bulge in one's clothing), and one or more of nine affirmative "additional circumstances" on side 2 of the UF250 form is also indicated.³⁴
- c. Stops are **apparently unjustified based on the lack of reasonable suspicion** if (a) no primary stop circumstances are indicated, and (b) only one "additional circumstance" is checked off. For example, stops are **apparently unjustified** if the only listed circumstance is that the suspect was present in a high crime area, which is one of the additional circumstances. However, stops that list a single "other" "additional circumstance" are excluded from this classification and considered **unable to be generalized** as noted below.
- d. Stops are **unable to be generalized** if (a) no primary stop circumstances are provided but (b) two or more "additional circumstances" are indicated.³⁵ Stops that mark the "other additional circumstances" are also noted as unable to be generalized, even if this is the only additional circumstance listed.
- e. Stops are **apparently unjustified based on the lack of reasonable suspicion** if (a) only one conditionally justified stop circumstance is indicated and (b) no "additional circumstances" are indicated.
- f. Stops are **apparently justified based on reasonable suspicion** if two or more conditionally justified stop circumstances are indicated.
- g. Stops are **unable to be generalized** if (a) one conditionally justified stop circumstance is indicated along with the "Other" circumstances, and (b) no additional circumstances are listed.
- h. Stops are **unable to be generalized** if the "Other" circumstance is indicated along with one additional circumstance.
- i. Stops are **unable to be generalized** if the only stop circumstance is the "Other" circumstance.

³⁴ When the "other" Additional Circumstance category is checked off, this will not count as one of the affirmative Additional Circumstance categories.

³⁵ When the "other" additional circumstance category is checked off, this is counted among the affirmative additional circumstance categories.

The results of this initial classification are shown in Table 12. This analysis replicates the Table 12 in the October 2010 Report. Consistent with the October 2010 Report, the table divides stops between Radio Runs and other stops. For Radio Runs, 3.48% of all stops are *Apparently Unjustified*. The portion of *Apparently Unjustified* ranges by suspected crime from a low of 2.37% for property crimes to a high of 6.63% for weapons stops. Just over 10% are *Not Generalizable*, ranging from 28.36% for trespass stops to a low of 3.35% for violent crime stops. In this initial classification, most stops are *Apparently Justified*. The exception is trespass stops, where two stops in three are justified.

Table 12. Legal Sufficiency of Stops by Suspected Crime (% of Stops)

	N	<i>Legal Sufficiency</i>		
		<i>Apparently Justified</i>	<i>Not Generalizable</i>	<i>Apparently Unjustified</i>
Radio Runs				
Total Stops	408,573	85.76	10.75	3.48
Violent Crime Stops	109,977	94.20	3.35	2.45
Property Crime Stops	126,814	82.84	14.79	2.37
Drug Stops	31,056	86.01	10.81	3.18
Weapon Stops	67,611	88.86	4.52	6.63
Trespass Stops	33,759	66.94	28.36	4.70
QOL Stops	7,635	86.38	9.76	3.86
Other Stops	31,721	81.23	15.03	3.74
	N	<i>Legal Sufficiency</i>		
Non-Radio Runs		<i>Apparently Justified</i>	<i>Not Generalizable</i>	<i>Apparently Unjustified</i>
Total Stops	1,215,846	86.82	8.75	4.43
Violent Crime Stops	278,190	95.83	1.72	2.45
Property Crime Stops	278,451	86.62	10.65	2.73
Drug Stops	113,608	85.58	11.58	2.84
Weapon Stops	339,797	88.98	2.97	8.05
Trespass Stops	95,583	61.85	33.90	4.25
QOL Stops	23,021	84.24	11.45	4.30
Other Stops	87,196	79.93	15.67	4.41

For non-radio runs, the rate of Apparently Justified stops is about the same as for radio runs: 86.82%. The rate of Apparently Unjustified stops is 4.43%, ranging from a low of 2.84% for drug stops to a high of 8.05% for Weapons stops. In terms of total

volume of stops, 53,862 non-radio run stops in 30 months from January 2010 – June 2012 were apparently unjustified.

2. Classifying “Other” Stop Factors

As noted in the seventh through ninth classifications above, one other combination of RAS indicia requires additional analysis before a full categorization can take place. These include those stops where (a) the only stop circumstance indicated is “Other,” (b) the “Other” stop circumstance is indicated and one additional circumstance is indicated or (c) only one conditionally justified stop circumstance is indicated and the “other” stop circumstance is indicated. This group contains 156,090 stops. To better estimate the RAS indicia present in these stops,³⁶ an additional analysis was completed to examine the entries in the text field on the UF-250 form that accompany “other” stop circumstances. This analysis, which I previously performed for my expert report(s) in *Davis v. City of New York*, proceeded in three stages.

First, I examined the text strings for a random sample of 3,710 cases where “other” was a stop circumstance indicated. After considering both the “other” stop factor and any accompanying conditionally justified Primary Stop Circumstances and Additional Circumstances, these cases were initially classified as *Not Generalizable*. The sample for this analysis was stratified based on the suspected crime categories that were the majority of stops in the larger subset where the “other” stop factor was checked. Specifically, I sampled 5% of trespass stops, property stops, and “other” stops, and 3% of violent crime stops, weapon stops, drug stops, and quality of life stops.

In the second stage, the text strings for these cases were reduced to a set of common themes or categories for each crime type subset, and further sorted into a set of meta-categories. Examples of the coding that resulted from this procedure appear in Appendix C, Tables C1, C3, C5, C7, C9, C11 and C13. The narratives were analyzed in the specific context of the suspected crime. For example, the phrase “keyless entry” was often recorded in trespass stops, and has a complicated meaning there,³⁷ but may have either a different meaning or no justifying meaning in a stop for some other crime categories. The categories were then classified similarly to the other stop factors as either “apparently justified,” “conditionally justified,” or “apparently unjustified,” as instructed by Plaintiffs’ Counsel, which I understand to be based on their review of relevant case law and consistent with the Court’s April 2012 *Daubert* decision. Text strings that accordingly provide a sufficient basis for RAS on their own are classified as “Apparently Justified.” Text strings that do not on their own accordingly provide a sufficient basis for RAS but do so in combination with other primary or additional stop circumstances are classified as “Conditionally Justified.” Text strings that accordingly do not provide a

³⁶See *Floyd v. City of New York*, Dkt # 201, at 46-48.

³⁷*Davis Report* at 84 Table 25, 86 Table 27. See, also, *U.S. v. Pitre* 2006 WL 1582086 (S.D.N.Y. 2006); *Floyd v. City of New York*, Dkt # 201, at 43-44.

sufficient basis for RAS either on their own or in combination with one conditionally justified primary stop factor or one additional stop circumstance are classified as “Apparently Unjustified.”. The results of these classifications are set forth in Appendix C, Tables C2, C4, C6, C8, C10, C12, and C14.

In the third step, these 3,710 stops that turned on the “other” stop factor were then re-classified using the shorthand of *Apparently Justified*, *Apparently Unjustified* or *Not Generalizable* and the coding instructions included in Appendix D. From these cases, the constitutional validity of the various meanings of “other” stop circumstances were examined and estimated.

Table 12a (on the following page) shows the results of this classification of the 3,710 cases. The results in this table show the classification of these stops based only on the analysis of the content of the text string from the “other” stop factor. More than one third of these text strings (34.45%) were classified as *Apparently Unjustified*, and nearly half (47.92%) were *Not Generalizable*. The results vary by crime type. The lowest rate of *Apparently Unjustified* narratives were in property crimes (16.04%), and the highest rate was in trespass stops (80.45%). The highest rate of *Apparently Justified* stops were for the residual category of “other” offenses (32.54%), and the lowest rate was observed for weapons stops (3.79%).

Table 12a. Apparent Legal Justification of (N=3,710) "Other" Narratives in Cases Using "Other" Stop Factor and Initially Classified as "Not Generalizable"), January 2010 - June 2012, New York City

	<i>N of Cases</i>	Legal Sufficiency		
		<i>Apparently Justified</i>	<i>Conditionally Justified</i>	<i>Apparently Unjustified</i>
Total ^a	3,710	647 (17.44)	1,778 (47.92)	1,278 (34.45)
Violence	154	34 (22.08)	81 (52.60)	39 (25.32)
Weapons ^b	264	10 (3.79)	190 (71.97)	58 (21.97)
Property	1,309	273 (20.86)	826 (63.10)	210 (16.04)
Drugs	252	59 (23.41)	164 (65.08)	29 (11.51)
Trespass ^c	1,033	46 (4.45)	155 (15.00)	831 (80.45)
Disorder/QOL	63	19 (30.16)	23 (36.51)	21 (33.33)
Other	633	206 (32.54)	337 (53.24)	90 (14.22)

a. Seven cases could not be classified.

b. Six cases could not be classified

c. One case could not be classified.

The next step was to assess the Apparent Justification of these 3,710 stops when taking into account the presence of any Additional Circumstances or conditionally justified primary stop factors that were present. This is in fact a full rendering of the Apparent Justification of this sample of cases that were initially classified as *Not Generalizeable*. The results are shown in Table 12b.

Table 12b. Apparent Legal Justification of Cases Based on "Other" Stop Factor (N= 3,710), January 2010 - June 2012, New York City

	<i>N of Cases</i>	<i>Legal Sufficiency</i>		
		<i>Apparently Justified</i>	<i>Not Generalizeable</i>	<i>Apparently Unjustified</i>
Total ^a	3,710	1,859 (50.11)	7 (0.19)	1,844 (49.70)
Violence	154	100 (64.94)	- (0.00)	54 (35.06)
Weapons ^b	264	138 (52.27)	6 (2.27)	120 (45.45)
Property	1,309	889 (67.91)	- (0.00)	420 (32.09)
Drugs	252	173 (68.65)	- (0.00)	79 (31.35)
Trespass ^c	1,033	134 (12.97)	1 (0.10)	898 (86.93)
Disorder/QOL	63	34 (53.97)	- (0.00)	29 (46.03)
Other	633	390 (61.61)	- (0.00)	243 (38.39)

Nearly half of the sample of 3,710 cases are now classified as *Apparently Unjustified*. Again, this classification is based on the analysis of the text strings associated with the "other" stop factor and any conditionally justified primary stop factors and additional circumstances present in those cases. Almost all the remaining stops are now classified as *Apparently Justified*. The rate of *Apparently Unjustified* stops ranges from a low of 31.35% for drug stops to a high of 86.93% for trespass stops. The rate of *Apparently Justified* stops ranges from a low of 12.97% in trespass stops to a high of 68.65% for drug stops.³⁸

The final stage of the analysis of RAS integrates these 3,710 stops into the full set of stops for the 2010-12 time period. Table 12c shows the results. The large majority of

³⁸ Since trespass stops were oversampled in the analysis and produced a rate of Apparently Unjustified stops of nearly 87%, we re-estimated Table 12b with trespass stops excluded. The rate of Apparently Unjustified stops drops to 16.70%, and the rate of Apparently Justified stops rises to 22.45%. The remainder, 60.63%, are Not Generalizable. Since trespass stops are a part of the overall policing strategy in New York, the results in Table 12b are a more complete rendering of the Apparent Legal Sufficiency of the policing regime for this class of stops.

radio run stops (87.51%) are classified as *Apparently Justified*. Overall, about five percent of radio runs are now classified as *Apparently Unjustified*. The rates vary by suspected crime, as before. The highest rate of *Apparently Unjustified* stops among radio runs is for trespass (17.21%), and the lowest rate is 2.63% for violent crime stops.

Table 12c. Legal Sufficiency of Stops by Suspected Crime (% of Stops), Considering "Other" Stop Factors, 2010-12, New York City*

	N	Legal Sufficiency		
		Apparently Justified	Not Generalizable	Apparently Unjustified
Radio Runs				
Total Stops	408,573	87.51	7.58	4.91
Violent Crime Stops	109,977	94.71	2.66	2.63
Property Crime Stops	126,814	85.53	11.3	3.18
Drug Stops	31,056	90.41	6.38	3.21
Weapon Stops	67,611	89.66	3.59	6.76
Trespass Stops	33,759	68.47	14.32	17.21
QOL Stops	7,635	87.96	8.23	3.81
Other Stops	31,721	83.24	12.13	4.62
Non-Radio Runs				
Total Stops	1,215,846	88.10	5.67	6.23
Violent Crime Stops	278,190	96.04	1.34	2.63
Property Crime Stops	278,451	88.29	8.42	3.29
Drug Stops	113,608	90.44	6.53	3.03
Weapon Stops	339,797	89.49	2.23	8.28
Trespass Stops	95,583	62.33	14.59	23.08
QOL Stops	23,021	87.22	8.57	4.21
Other Stops	87,196	82.25	12.44	5.30

*A sample of "detailsa" narratives were coded from 3,710 stops in which the legal classification depended on the "other" narrative. These 3,710 narratives represented 33% of all narratives provided when cs_other was checked.

For non-radio runs, the overall rate of *Apparently Unjustified* stops is 6.23% of all stops. This translates to approximately 75,747 *Apparently Unjustified* stops in the 30 months from 2010-12. The highest rate of *Apparently Unjustified* stops is for trespass (23.08%), and the lowest rate is for violent crime stops (2.63%).

It is important to bear in mind that Table 12c shows the results of only a partial sampling of the text narratives that police officers in New York recorded when they checked the "Other" stop factor. Of the 1,624,419 stops made between January 2010 and June 2012, over 16% (275,280) have an "Other" stop factor indicated. Nearly half of

these (119,190) are justified based on some other included factor, or combination of factors and additional circumstances. Of the remaining 156,090, I was able to able to classify about one third of the listed narratives (57,190 stops) based on the coding of the 3,710 stop sample. If the remaining two thirds, or more than 98,000 stops, were distributed in the same pattern as in Table 12b, and based on the reliability of the sampling and coding procedures that were used for the 3,710 stops, the rate of *Apparently Unjustified* stops would be likely to substantially increase. A full accounting of the remaining 98,000 stops will require additional time to complete.

3. Use of the “Furtive Movements” and “High Crime Area” Stop Factors

One final calculation in this analysis examines the use of the FM and HCA factors by NYPD officers in making stops. These were the two factors most commonly checked on the UF-250 form, and are central to the classification of stops as apparently justified or apparently unjustified. As noted in the October 2010 Fagan Report,³⁹ both of these factors lack precise definitions or standards, and are both vulnerable to subjective and highly contextualized interpretation.⁴⁰ Both are independently legally insufficient to justify a stop.⁴¹ The October 2010 Fagan Report showed that both factors are poor indicia that “crime is afoot” within either the language or jurisprudential meaning in *Terry v Ohio*,⁴² or the notion of high crime area as articulated in *Wardlow v Illinois*.⁴³

Figure 13 in the October 2010 Report showed that these factors are used somewhat promiscuously and indiscriminately. Figure 13 in this Second Supplemental Report replicates that analysis for the 2010-June 2012 period. Here, the City’s census tracts are divided into five groups (quintiles of 20% of the tracts) based on their crime rates (computed from the NYPD Crime Complaint data) for the 2010-12 period. Figure 13 shows that the rate at which officers check HCA is the same in the tracts with the highest crime rates as well as the tracts with lowest crime rates, regardless of the pattern of increasing stops across those crime quintiles. The same pattern of indiscriminate use

³⁹ October 2010 Fagan Report, 52-55 and Appendix D.

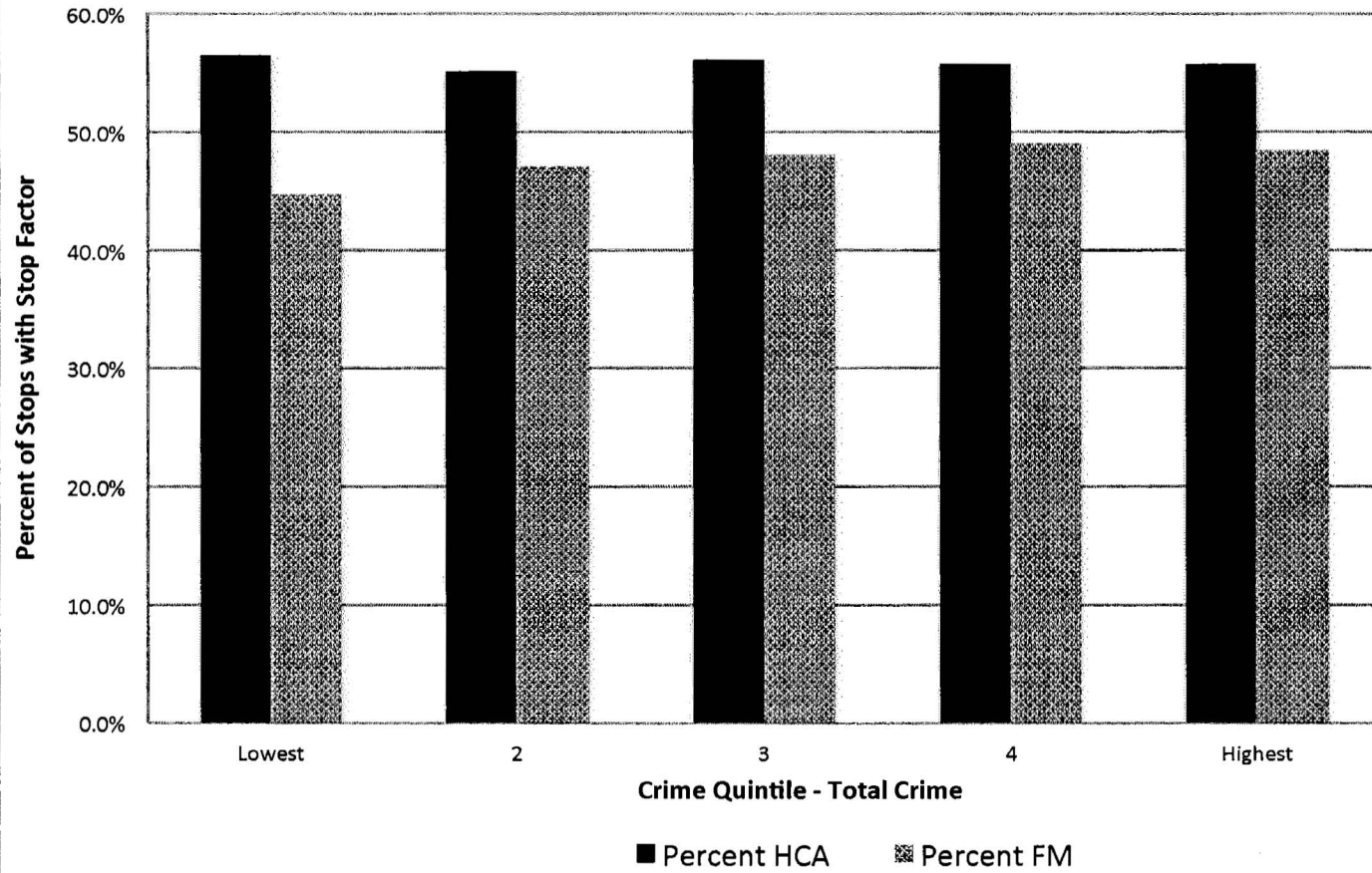
⁴⁰ See, Andrew Guthrie Ferguson and Damien Bernache, The “High Crime Area Question:” Requiring Verifiable and Quantifiable Evidence for Fourth Amendment Reasonable Suspicion Analysis, 57 *American University Law Review* 1587, 1588 (2008); Robert J. Sampson and Stephen W. Raudenbush, Seeing Disorder: Neighborhood Stigma and the Social Construction of “Broken Windows,” 67 *Social Psychology Quarterly* 319 (2004).

⁴¹ See *Floyd v. City of New York*, 813 F.Supp.2d 417, 439 (S.D.N.Y. 2011)(citing *Illinois v. Wardlow*, 528 U.S. 119, 124 (2000); *Floyd v. City of New York*, 813 F.Supp.2d 457, 462 (S.D.N.Y. 2011)

⁴² 392 U.S. 1 (1968)

⁴³ 528 U.S. 119 (2000)

Figure 13. Percent High Crime Area and Furtive Movement Stops by Total Crime Quintile, 2010-2012, New York City



is evident for the FM factor. The broad and indiscriminate use of both of these factors suggests that as applied, these have little sensitivity to actual crime, and therefore are defective indicia of individualized, reasonable and articulable suspicion.

4. Post-Stop Outcomes

As discussed in the October 2010 Report, one way to determine whether officers had RAS when they made stops is to compute how often stops lead to formal legal sanctions including both arrest and summons.⁴⁴ RAS determinations are predictions that crime has occurred, or is about to occur. An accurate determination of RAS could lead to the apprehension and punishment of an offender who has just committed a criminal offense, the apprehension of a person who is carrying weapons or other contraband and the seizure of that contraband, or the identification of a suspect in a prior crime who is still at large and sought by the police. These types of analyses are commonly known as “hit rate” analyses.⁴⁵ Hit rates are assessed along two dimensions: whether a police-citizen encounter leads to an arrest or the issuance of a summons, and whether contraband is seized. Analyses of “hit rates” with respect to arrest and police-citizen interactions were reported in the October 2010 Report at Tables 14 and 15, and are replicated here using the 2010-12 SQF databases. In addition, the intersection of the disparate treatment and RAS claims can be assessed by examining the racial distribution of post-stop outcomes and contraband seizures.

Table 14. Stop Outcomes by Suspect Race (Percent of Stops), 2010-12, New York City

<i>Suspect Race</i>	<i>Stop Outcome</i>				
	<i>Stops</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Force (Any)</i>	<i>Force 2</i>
White	148,283	6.73	6.37	15.45	6.12
Black	843,684	6.19	6.01	21.34	6.75
Hispanic	520,171	6.36	6.56	23.78	7.13
Other Race	99,655	5.7	6.61	17.78	5.75
Race Unknown	12,626	5.85	5.24	17.32	5.75
Total	1,624,419	6.26	6.25	21.34	6.74

Force 2 is the use of any force other than "Hand on Suspect"

⁴⁴ October 2010 Report, at 62-63

⁴⁵ Sean Childers, *Discrimination During Traffic Stops: How an Economic Account Justifying Racial Profiling Falls Short*, 87 *New York University Law Review* 1025 (2012).

Table 14 shows a similar pattern of low “hit rates” that was observed in the October 2010 Report. Overall, arrests occurred in 6.26% of all stops from 2010-12, or about one arrest for every sixteen stops. Summons were issued in 6.25% of all stops, again a rate of about one summons for every sixteen stops. There were small differences by race or ethnicity in the “hit rates” in Table 14.

Table 14 also reports the use of force. *Any force* was reported in about one stop in five (21.34%), and in 6.74% of all stops based on a more limited measure of force.⁴⁶ Force was more likely to be used with Black (21.34%) or Hispanic (23.79%) suspects than against White suspects (15.45%). There were few differences by race or ethnicity in the use of force under the more restrictive measurement conditions.

Table 15 shows the rates of weapons and other contraband seizure from 2010-12. Seizures of weapons are extremely rare: 0.12% of all stops result in a gun seizure, and 1.18% result in a seizure of any type of weapon. Contraband seizures also are rare: only 1.80% of stops from 2010-12 result in seizure of any contraband.

Table 15. Seizures of Weapons or Other Contraband by Suspect Race, 2010-12, New York City

<i>Suspect Race</i>	<i>Stop Outcome</i>			
	<i>Stops</i>	<i>% Gun Seizure</i>	<i>% Weapon Seizure</i>	<i>% Contraband</i>
White	148,283	0.07	1.94	2.37
Black	843,684	0.16	1.06	1.79
Hispanic	520,171	0.09	1.25	1.73
Other Race	99,655	0.05	0.83	1.49
Race Unknown	12,626	0.08	1.05	1.66
Total	1,624,419	0.12	1.18	1.80

As I noted in the October 2010 Report,⁴⁷ these “hit rates” are far lower than one might expect by chance. In *City of Indianapolis v. Edmond*,⁴⁸ police officers conducted searches of cars stopped randomly on the City’s streets or highways. Drug-related arrests were recorded in 4.74% of this random set of vehicle stops, and total arrests were made in 8.96% of the random stops. The rates observed in the SQF regime, based not on chance but on RAS determinations, are far lower. Accordingly, the NYPD Stop and Frisk tactics produce seizures of offenders, weapons or contraband that are well below what we might expect were we to stop citizens at random. In other words, the NYPD continues to produce “hit rates” that not only are no better than chance, but appear to be far worse.

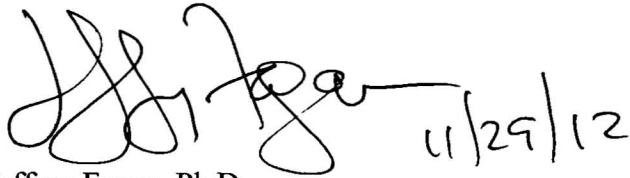
⁴⁶ Putting the suspect on the ground or against a wall or car, pointing a firearm at the suspect, handcuffing the suspect, drawing a firearm, use of baton, or use of pepper spray

⁴⁷ October 2010 Report at 65.

⁴⁸ 531 U.S. 32 (2000). During the random vehicle stop, an officer would conduct an open-view examination of the vehicle while another officer would walk a narcotics-detection dog around the vehicle.

DECLARATION

I have been compensated for this work at the rate of \$350 per hour. My compensation is not dependent on my opinions or the outcome in this matter.

Handwritten signature of Jeffrey Fagan and the date 11/29/12.

Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D.

November 29, 2012

Appendices

Appendix A. Curriculum Vitae

Appendix B. Evaluation of NYPD “Merge” Files

Appendix C. Coding of “Other” Stop Factor Text Strings

Appendix D. Coding Instructions for RAS Classification

Appendix A.

Curriculum Vitae of Jeffrey Fagan, Ph.D.

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

2011 – present: Isidor and Seville Sulzbacher Professor of Law, Columbia Law School
2001-2011: Professor, Columbia Law School
2010-11: Fellow, Straus Institute for the Advanced Study of Law and Justice, New York University School of Law
2010-present: Senior Research Scholar, Yale Law School
2009-10, 2013: Visiting Professor, Yale Law School
2004-present: Director, Center for Crime, Community and Law, Columbia Law School
2001-2006 Director, Doctor of Juridical Science in Law (JSD) Program, Columbia Law School
2008 – present: Faculty Fellow, Columbia Population Research Center
1999-present Faculty Fellow, Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy, Columbia University
1998-2001: Visiting Professor, Columbia Law School
1996-present: Professor, Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University
1995-2002: Founding Director, Center for Violence Research and Prevention, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University
1989-1996: Associate Professor to Professor, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey
1988-1989: Associate Professor, Department of Law and Police Science, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; Associate Professor, Doctoral Program in Criminal Justice, City University of New York Graduate Center; Associate Director for Research, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York
1986-1988: Senior Research Fellow, New York City Criminal Justice Agency.
1977-1986: Director, Center for Law and Social Policy, URSA Institute, San Francisco.
1975-1976: Research Director, Northern California Service League, San Francisco, California.
1974-1975: Associate Research Analyst, Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Oakland, California.
1970-1974: Director, College of Urban Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo.
1969-1971: Teaching Assistant and Research Associate, Department of Psychology, State University of New York at Buffalo

EDUCATION:

PhD, 1975, Policy Science, Department of Civil Engineering, State University of New York at

Buffalo. Dissertation: "A Predictive Model of Success in Criminal Justice Employment Programs."
MS, 1971, Human Factors Engineering, Department of Industrial Engineering, State University of New York at Buffalo.
BE, 1968, Industrial Engineering, New York University.

AWARDS AND HONORS:

Fellow, American Society of Criminology, elected April 2002
Fellow, Davenport College, Yale University
National Associate, National Research Council and Institute of Medicine, 2011 - present
Senior Justice Fellow, Open Society Institute, 2005-6
Health Policy Scholar Award, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2002-2004
Book Award, "Best Book on Adolescence and Social Policy" for *Changing Borders of Juvenile Justice* (with F. Zimring), Society for Research on Adolescence, 2002
Public Interest Achievement Award, Public Interest Law Foundation of Columbia University, Spring 2001
Bruce Smith Senior Award, Academy for Criminal Justice Sciences, March 2000.
Lecturer, Hoffinger Colloquium, *Profiling and Consent: The Trouble with Police Consent Decrees*, New York University School of Law, April 2011
Lecturer, Fortunoff Colloquium, *Social Contagion of Violence*. New York University School of Law, April 1999
Fellow, Earl Warren Legal Institute, School of Law, University of California-Berkeley, 1999-present
University Faculty Merit Award, Rutgers University, 1990-94
Lecturer in Colloquium on Race, Ethnicity and Poverty Workshop, Center for the Study of Urban Inequality, University of Chicago, June 1992
External Examiner, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, 1992
University Research Council Grantee, Rutgers University, 1989-90
Lecturer, Fortunoff Colloquium, *Preventive Detention and the Validity of Judicial Predictions of Dangerousness*. New York University School of Law, October, 1988
Delegate, Criminal Justice and Criminology Delegation to the People's Republic of China, Eisenhower Foundation, 1985
NDEA Title IV Fellowship, Department of Industrial Engineering, State University of New York at Buffalo, June 1968-June 1971

PUBLICATIONS:

Books:

Tyler, T., A. Braga, J. Fagan, et al. (eds.), *Legitimacy, Criminal Justice, and the State in Comparative Perspective*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press (2008).
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Fagan, J. “The Criminology of Race, Crime and Law,” 40*Crime & Justice* (2012, forthcoming)

Fagan, J., Ellias, J., Kairys, D., and Levin, E.B. “Measuring A Fair Cross-Section of Jury Composition: A Case Study of the Southern District of New York,” To be submitted to a law review.

Fagan, J., Geller, A.B., and Zimring, F.E. “Race, Political Economy, and the Supply of Capital Cases.” To be submitted to the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

Fagan, J., Pfaff, J., and Cohen-Cole, E., “Model Uncertainty and the Effect of Incarceration on Crime: A Bayesian Analysis”, to be submitted to *American Law & Economics Review* or another peer-reviewed law & economics journal.

Book Reviews:

Exploring the Underground Economy: Studies of Illegal And Unreported Activity, edited by S.Pozo (W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1996). *Contemporary Sociology* 27:69-70, 1998.

Women, Girls, Gangs and Crime, C.S. Taylor (Michigan State University Press, 1993).*Contemporary Sociology*, 24: 99-100, 1994.

When Battered Women Kill, A. Browne (Free Press, 1987). *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 16:74-8, 1988.

Pathways from Heroin Addiction, P. Biernacki (Temple University Press, 1986).*Criminology*, 25: 213-21, 1987.

Child Sexual Abuse, D. Finkelhor (Free Press, 1984). *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 77: 477-81, 1986.

PAPERS PRESENTED (SELECTED):

“Race and Selective Enforcement in Public Housing,” (with G. Davies and A. Carlis), Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Public Policy and Management, Washington DC, November 2009; the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia PA, November 2009; Law and Economics Workshop, University of Virginia, March 2010; Seventh Annual Conference on Empirical Legal Studies, Northwestern Law School, November 2011

“Social Context and Proportionality in Capital Punishment in Georgia” (with R. Paternoster), Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, November 2010

“Profiling and Consent: Stops and Searches in New Jersey after *Soto*” (with A. Geller), Presented at the Sixth Annual Conference on Empirical Legal Studies, New Haven CT, November 2010

“Doubling Down on Pot: Marijuana, Race and the New Disorder in New York City Street Policing” (with A. Geller), Presented at the Fifth Conference on Empirical Legal Studies, Los Angeles CA, November 2009

- “Crime, Conflict and the Racialization of Criminal Law,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology, Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 2009
- “Street Stops and Broken Windows Revisited: The Demography and Logic of Proactive Policing in a Safe and Changing City,” (with A. Geller, G. Davies and V. West). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Public Policy and Management, Los Angeles, November 2008. Also presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, St. Louis, November 2008.
- “Desistance and Legitimacy: Effect Heterogeneity in a Field Experiment on High Risk Groups,” (with A. Papachristos, D. Wallace, and T. Meares), presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, St. Louis, November, 2008.
- “Legitimacy, Compliance and Cooperation: Procedural Justice and Citizen Ties to the Law” (with T. Tyler). Presented at the Second Conference on Empirical Legal Studies, Cornell Law School, October 2008.
- “Measuring A Fair Cross-Section of Jury Composition: A Case Study of the Southern District of New York,” (with A. Gelman, D.E. Epstein, and J. Ellias). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, April 4, 2008
- “Race, Legality and Quality of Life Enforcement in New York City, 2006,” John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, February 28, 2008
- “Be Careful What You Wish For: The Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions on Adolescent Felony Offenders,” Presented at Annual Conference on Empirical Legal Studies, New York, November 19, 2007
- “The Common Thread: Crime, Law and Urban Violence in Paris and the U.S.,” Presented at the Conference on “Poverty, Inequality, and Race: Forty Years after the Kerner Commission Report and Twenty Years after the Scarman Commission Report,” University of Paris IX (Sorbonne), July 2007
- “Race, Political Economy, and the Supply of Capital-Eligible Cases,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta GA, November 2007.
- “The Political Economy of the Crime Decline in New York City,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta GA, November 2007. Also presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, February 2007 (with G. Davies). Also presented at the Symposium on the Crime Decline, University of Pennsylvania, Department of Criminology, March 31, 2006.
- “Crime and Neighborhood Change.” Presented at the National Research Council, Committee on Law and Justice, Washington DC, April 2007.
- “Immigration and Crime,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles, November 2006 (w. Garth Davies).
- “Rational Choice and Developmental Contributions to Legal Socialization,” Presented at the Conference on Empirical Studies in Law, Austin, Texas, October 2006; also presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, November 2005 (with A. Piquero) http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=914189.
- “The Diffusion of Homicides from Illegal Gun Markets: A Test of Social Contagion Theories of Violence, Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, Ontario, November 14, 2005 (with G. Davies).
- “Attention Felons: Evaluating Project Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago” (November 2005). U Chicago Law & Economics, Olin Working Paper No. 269 <http://ssrn.com/abstract=860685>, presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, November 2005 (with A. Papachristos and T.L. Meares)
- “Legitimacy And Cooperation: Why Do People Help The Police Fight Crime In Their Communities?” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology,

- Toronto, November 2005 (with T. Tyler),
http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=887737
- “Science, Ideology and the Death Penalty: The Illusion of Deterrence.” The Walter Reckless Lecture, delivered at the Moritz School of Law and the Criminal Justice Research Center, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, April 2005.
- “Crime Currents and the Co-Production of Security in New York City.” Presented at the *Colloquium on the Urban Age*, London School of Economics, February 2005.
- “The Effects of Drug Enforcement on the Rise and Fall of Violence in New York City, 1985-2000,” Presented at the *Workshop on Behavioral and Economic Research* National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda MD, October 2004 (with G. Davies).
- “Police, Order Maintenance and Legitimacy,” Presented at the Conference on *Dilemmas of Contemporary Criminal Justice: Policing in Central and Eastern Europe*, University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 2004 (with Tom R. Tyler)
- “The Bustle of Horses on a Ship: Drug Control in Public Housing,” Presented at Workshop on Crime in Public Housing, National Consortium on Violence Research, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, April 2004.
- “Neighborhood Patterns of Violence among Latinos,” Presented at Workshop on *Beyond Racial Dichotomies of Violence: Immigrants, Race and Ethnicity*, UCLA Center for Population Studies, Los Angeles, November 2003 (with G. Davies).
- “Neighborhood Effects on Violence Against Women: A Panel Study,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Denver, November 2003 (with G. Davies).
- “Reciprocal Effects of Crime and Incarceration in New York City Neighborhoods,” Presented at the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, December 2002 (with V. West and J. Holland).
- “The Effects of Drug Enforcement on the Rise and Fall of Homicides in New York City, 1985-1996,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, November 2002 (with G. Davies).
- “Age-Specific Sanctions for Juvenile Offenders: Crime Control and the Exclusion of Adolescent from the Juvenile Court,” Presented at the Symposium for the 10th Anniversary of the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Leiden, The Netherlands, September 2002.
- “New Measures for Assessing Perceptions of Legitimacy and Deterrence among Juvenile Offenders,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, November 2002 (with A. Piquero).
- “Community, Courts, and Legitimacy,” Fordham University Law School Symposium on Problem-Solving Courts, New York, February 2002 (with V. Malkin).
- “Specific Deterrent Effects of Jurisdictional Transfer of Adolescent Felony Offenders,” American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, November 2001 (with A. Kupchik).
- “Assessing the Theoretical and Empirical Status of ‘Broken Windows’ Policing,” Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Cambridge UK, October 2001.
- “Social Contagion of Youth Violence,” Grand Rounds Lecture, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore MD, March 2001.
- “Street Stops and Broken Windows: Terry, Race and Disorder in New York City,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA, November 2000.
- “Social and Legal Consequences of Judicial Waiver of Adolescents: Human Rights Implications,” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington DC, February 2000.
- “Crime in Poor Places: Examining the Neighborhood Context of New York City’s Public Housing Projects,” Presented at the Research Institute on Neighborhood Effects on Low-Income Families, Joint Center for Poverty Research, The University of Chicago, September 1999 (with Tamara Dumanovsky and J. Philip Thompson).

- “Social Contagion of Violence,” Presented at the Fortunoff Colloquium, New York University School of Law, April 1999. Previous versions presented at the Winter Roundtable, Teachers College, Columbia University, February 1998, and the International Roundtable on Urban Security, Foundation Jean Jares, Paris, April 1998.
- “This is Gonna’ Hurt Me More than It’ll Hurt You: Consequences of the Criminalization of Youth Crime.” Presented at the Workshop on the Juvenile Justice System, National Research Council Panel on Juvenile Crime, Washington DC, January 1999.
- “Use, Misuse and Nonuse of Social Science in Law: Case Studies from Criminal Law.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Schools, New Orleans, January 1999.
- “Consequences of Waiver: Recidivism and Adolescent Development.” Presented at the Symposium on The Juvenile Justice Counter-Reformation: Children and Adolescents as Adult Criminals, Quinnipiac College School of Law, Hamden CT, September 17-18, 1998.
- “Drugs and Youth Violence: The Tripartite Framework Revisited.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Diego, November 1997.
- “The Criminalization of Delinquency and the Politics of Juvenile Justice.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Philadelphia PA, August 1997.
- “Crack in Context: Myths And Realities From America’s Latest Drug Epidemic.” Presented at the NIJ/NIDA Conference on *The Crack Decade: Research Perspectives and Lessons Learned*. Baltimore MD: June 1997.
- “Alcohol and Violent Events.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, November 1996 (with D.L. Wilkinson).
- “Crime and Public Housing: Conceptual and Research Issues.” Presented at the Joint Conference on Research in Public Housing, National Institute of Justice and Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington DC, July 1997.
- “The Functions of Adolescent Violence.” Presented at the Bi-National Forum on Youth Violence, The French American Foundation, United Nations, New York, October 1996.
- “Mirror Images of Violence: The Historical Socialization of Willie Bosket.” Author-Meets-Critic Panel on *All God’s Children*, by Fox Butterfield. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Boston, November 1995.
- “Crime and Work.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Boston, November 1995.
- “Drugs and Violence: Lessons from Three Epidemics.” Presented at a joint session of the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Washington DC, August 1995.
- “Social and Legal Control of Spouse Assault: Ironies in the Effectiveness of Punishment for Wife Beating.” Presented at the Conference on Research and Evaluation, National Institute of Justice, Washington DC, July 1995.
- “Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy.” Testimony before the Subcommittee on Crime, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington DC, June 29, 1995.
- “Gangs, Youth, Drugs, and Violence.” Presented to the Drugs-Violence Task Force of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, Washington DC, May 1995.
- “Community Risk Factors in Workplace Violence.” Presented at the Symposium on Violence in the Workplace, New York Academy of Medicine, New York, March 1995.
- “Situational Contexts of Gun Use among Young Males.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Atlanta, February 1995, and at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Miami, November 1994.
- “The Social Control of Violence among Intimates: Neighborhood Influences on the Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Spouse Assault” (with J. Garner & C. Maxwell). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Miami, November 1994.

- “Crime, Drugs and Neighborhood Change: the Effects of Deindustrialization on Social Control in Inner Cities.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, February 1994.
- “The Social Context of Deterrence.” Plenary paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Phoenix, October 1993.
- “Doubling Up: Careers in Legal and Illegal Work.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Phoenix, October 1993.
- “Promises and Lies: The False Criminology of “Islands in the Street.”” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Miami, August 1993.
- “Deindustrialization and the Emergence of Youth Gangs in American Cities.” Colloquium at the Institute of Politics, University of Pittsburgh, April 1993.
- “Women and Drugs Revisited: Female Participation in the Crack Economy.” Colloquium at the Research Institute on the Addictions, State of New York, March 1993.
- “Neighborhood Effects on Gangs and Ganging: Ethnicity, Political Economy and Urban Change.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, November 1992.
- “Enterprise and Ethnicity: Cultural and Economic Influence on Social Networks of Chinese Youth Gangs” (with K. Chin). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, November 1992.
- “The Specific Deterrent Effects of Criminal Sanctions for Drug and Non-Drug Offenders.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Law & Society Association, Philadelphia, May 1992.
- “The Changing Contexts of Drug-Violence Relationships for Adolescents and Adults.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, Washington DC, February 1991.
- “Youth Gangs as Social Networks.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Baltimore MD, November 1990.
- “Context and Contingency in Drug-Related Violence.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston MA, August 1990.
- “The Dragon Breathes Fire: Chinese Organized Crime in New York City” (R. Kelly, K. Chin, and J. Fagan). Presented to the Political Sociology Faculty of the University of Florence, Firenze, Italy, May 1990.
- “The Political Economy of Drug Use and Drug Dealing among Urban Gangs (J. Fagan and A. Hamid). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Reno NV, November 1989.
- “The Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions for Adolescent Felony Offenders” (J. Fagan and M. Schiff). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Reno NV, November 1989.
- “Symbolic and Substantive Effects of Waiver Legislation in New Jersey” (M. Schiff and J. Fagan). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association, Vail CO, June, 1988.
- “The Predictive Validity of Judicial Determinations of Dangerousness: Preventive Detention of Juvenile Offenders in the Schall v. Martin Case” (J. Fagan and M. Guggenheim). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal, Quebec, November, 1987; and, at the Fortunoff Colloquium Series, New York University School of Law, November, 1988.
- “The Comparative Effects of Legal and Social Sanctions in the Recurrence of Wife Abuse” (J. Fagan and S. Wexler). Presented at the Third National Conference on Family Violence Research, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, July, 1987
- “The Stability of Delinquency Correlates in Eight High Crime Neighborhoods” (J. Deslonde and J. Fagan). Presented at the 1986 Annual Conference of Blacks in Criminal Justice, Washington DC, March 1986

- “Complex Behaviors and Simple Measures: Understanding Violence in Families” (J. Fagan and S. Wexler). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Diego, November, 1985
- “Social Ecology of Violent Delinquency” (J. Fagan, P. Kelly and M. Jang). Presented at Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Chicago, IL, March, 1984.
- “Delinquent Careers of Chronically Violent Juvenile Offenders” (E. Hartstone, J. Fagan and M. Jang). Presented at Pacific Sociological Association, San Jose, CA, April 1983.
- “*Parens Patriae* and Juvenile Parole.” Presented at the National Conference on Criminal Justice Evaluation, Washington, DC, November 1978.
- “Indigenous Justice: The San Francisco Community Board Program” (J. Fagan). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, November 1977, Atlanta, Georgia.
- “An Assessment of the Impact of Treatment and Other Factors on Successful Completion of a Pretrial Intervention Program” (J. Fagan). Presented at the National Conference on Criminal Justice Evaluation, February 1977.

EXPERT TESTIMONY:

- David Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al.*, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, No. 08 Civ. 1034 (S.D.N.Y.)
- State v. Raheem Moore*, Circuit Court # 08CF05160, State of Wisconsin, Criminal Division, Milwaukee County
- Connecticut v Arnold Bell*, Docket # CR02-0005839, District Court of Connecticut, New Haven
- Jessica Gonzales v. United States*, Petition No. 1490-05, Inter Am. C.H.R., Report No. 52/07, OEA/Ser.L./V/II.128, doc. 19 (2007)
- U.S. v. Joseph Brown and Jose Lavandier*, U.S. District Court for the District of Vermont, Docket No. 2:06-CR-82-2
- United States v. Khalid Barnes*, 04 Cr. 186 (SCR), U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York
- Loggins v.State*, 771 So. 2d 1070 (Ala. Crim. App. 1999)
- Truman-Smith v. Bryco Firearms et al.* (02-30239 (JBW)), and *Johnson v. Bryco Firearms et al.* (03-2582 (JBW)), Eastern District of New York
- U.S. v. Alan Quinones*, S3 00 Cr. 761 (JSR), Southern District of New York
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and National Spinal Cord Injury Association (NSCIA) v. American Arms Corporation, Accusport Corporation, et. al.*, Eastern District of New York, 99 CV 3999 (JBW), 99 CV7037 (JBW)
- U.S. v. Durrell Caldwell*, J-2045-00; J-2250-00, Family Division, Juvenile Branch, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Nixon v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Public Welfare*, 839 A.2d 277 (Pa. 2003)
- National Congress of Puerto Rican Rights v. City of New York*, 99 Civ. 1695 (SAS) (HBP)
- State of Wisconsin v. Rodolfo Flores*, 99-CF-2866, Circuit Branch 28 (Hon. Thomas R. Cooper)
- State of Wisconsin v. Rolando Zavala*, 97-CF-547, Circuit Branch 3 (Hon. Bruce E. Shroeder)
- Hamilton v. Accu-Tek et al.*, 935 F. Supp. 1307 (E.D.N.Y. 1996)
- U.S. v. Yohann Renwick Nelson*, 920 F.Supp. 825 (M.D. Tenn., 1996)

OTHER PRESENTATIONS:

- “Guns, Social Contagion, and Youth Violence.” Presented at the Annual Conference of the Cuyahoga County Mental Health Institute, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, May 1998.

“The Future of the Criminal Law on Domestic Violence.” Presented to the Governor’s Criminal Justice Conference, Albany, New York, October 1996.

“Women, Law and Violence: Legal and Social Control of Domestic Violence.” Presented at the 29th Semi-Annual Research Conference of the Institute for Law and Psychiatry, School of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA, November 1995.

“Punishment versus Treatment of Juvenile Offenders: Therapeutic Integrity and the Politics of Punishment,” Delaware Council on Criminal Justice, Wilmington DE, October 1995.

Keynote Speaker, “The Criminalization of Domestic Violence: Promises and Limitations,” National Conference on Criminal Justice Evaluation, National Institute of Justice, Washington DC, July 1995.

“Limits and Promises of New Jersey’s Prevention of Domestic Abuse Act,” Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Bar Association of the State of New Jersey, New Brunswick, July 1993.

“Technical Review on Alcohol and Violence,” National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, Rockville MD: May 1992.

Plenary Speaker, “Race and Class Conflicts in Juvenile Justice,” Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups, Washington DC, April 1991

Plenary Speaker, “Punishing Spouse Assault: Implications, Limitations and Ironies of Recent Experiments on Arrest Policies,” Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Washington DC, August 1990.

“Drug Use, Drug Selling and Violence in the Inner City,” Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington DC: November 1989.

“Technical Review on Drugs and Violence,” National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville MD: September, 1989.

Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, “Workshop on Adolescent Violence.” Washington DC: May 1989.

“National Symposium on Families in Courts.” National Judicial College, National Center for State Courts, and the American Bar Association (joint conveners). Reno NV, May 1989.

Plenary Panelist, “Delinquency Research in the 1990’s.” Annual Meeting of the Western Society of Criminology, Anaheim CA, February 1989.

Keynote Speaker, Philadelphia Coalition for Children and Youth, Juvenile Justice Conference, June, 1988

Ohio Governor’s Task Force on Juvenile Violence, Statewide Conference on Gangs, May, 1988

OJJDP State Advisory Groups, Regional Workshops, 1982, 1987

Michigan Commission on Juvenile Justice, Symposium on Contemporary Programs in Rehabilitation of Serious Juvenile Offenders, 1986

Interagency Panel on Research and Development on Children and Adolescents, National Institute of Education, 1985, 1987

Symposium on Addressing the Mental Health Needs of the Juvenile Justice Population, National Institute of Mental Health, 1985

OJJDP/ADAMHA Joint Task Force on Serious Juvenile Offenders with Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Mental Health Problems, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1984

National Conference on Family Violence as a Crime Problem, National Institute of Justice, 1984

Governor’s Task Force on Juvenile Sex Offenders, California Youth Authority, Sacramento, CA, 1984

Los Angeles County Medical Association, Los Angeles, California: Family Violence and Public Policy, 1983

Minority Research Workshop, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA, Department of Justice, 1979

TECHNICAL REPORTS (SELECTED):

- Project Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago: Three Year Evaluation and Analysis of Neighborhood Level Crime Indicators, Final Technical Report* (J. Fagan, A. Papachristos, T.L. Meares), Grant # 2004-GP-CX-0578, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice (2006).
- Social and Ecological Risks of Domestic and Non-Domestic Violence against Women in New York City* (J. Fagan, J. Medina-Ariza, and S.A. Wilt). Final Report, Grant 1999-WT-VW-0005, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice (2003).
- The Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions on Recidivism among Adolescent Felony Offenders* (J. Fagan, A. Kupchik, and A. Liberman). Final Report, Grant 97-JN-FX-01, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2003).
- Drug Control in Public Housing: The Impact of New York City's Drug Elimination Program on Drugs and Crime* (J. Fagan, J. Holland, T. Dumanovsky, and G. Davies). Final Report, Grant No. 034898, Substance Abuse Policy Research Program, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2003).
- The Effects of Drug Enforcement on the Rise and Fall of Homicides in New York City, 1985-95* (J. Fagan). Final Report, Grant No. 031675, Substance Abuse Policy Research Program, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (2002).
- Getting to Death: Fairness and Efficiency in the Processing and Conclusion of Death Penalty Cases after Furman* (J. Fagan, J. Liebman, A. Gelman, V. West, A. Kiss, and G. Davies). Final Technical Report, Grant 2000-IJ-CX-0035, National Institute of Justice (2002).
- Analysis of NYPD AStop and Frisk Practices* (J. Fagan, T. Dumanovsky, and A. Gelman). Office of the Attorney General, New York State, 1999 (contributed chapters and data analyses).
- Situational Contexts of Gun Use by Young Males in Inner Cities* (J. Fagan and D.L. Wilkinson). Final Technical Report, Grant SBR 9515327, National Science Foundation; Grant 96-IJ-CX-0021, National Institute of Justice; Grant R49/CCR211614, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (NIH), 1999.
- The Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest on Domestic Violence* (C. Maxwell, J. Garner and J. Fagan). Final Technical Report, Grant 93-IJ-CX-0021, National Institute of Justice, 1999.
- The Epidemiology and Social Ecology of Violence In Public Housing* (J. Fagan, T. Dumanovsky, J.P. Thompson, G. Winkel, and S. Saeger). National Consortium on Violence Research, National Science Foundation, 1998.
- Reducing Injuries to Women in Domestic Assaults* (J. Fagan, J. Garner, and C. Maxwell). Final Technical Report, Grant R49/CCR210534, Centers for Disease Control, National Institutes of Health, 1997.
- The Effectiveness of Restraining Orders for Domestic Violence* (J. Fagan, C. Maxwell, L. Macaluso, & C. Nahabedian). Final Technical Report, Administrative Office of the Courts, State of New Jersey, 1995.
- Gangs and Social Order in Chinatown: Extortion, Ethnicity and Enterprise* (K. Chin, J. Fagan, R. Kelly). Final Report, Grant 89-IJ-CX-0021 (S1), National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1994.
- The Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions for Adolescent Felony Offenders: Certainty, Severity and Effectiveness of Legal Intervention* (J. Fagan). Final Report, Grant 87-IJ-CX-4044, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1991.
- Final Report of the Violent Juvenile Offender Research and Development Program*, Grant 85-MU-AX-C001, U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:
- *Volume I: Innovation and Experimentation in Juvenile Corrections: Implementing a Community Reintegration Model for Violent Juvenile Offenders* (J. Fagan and E. Hartstone), 1986.
 - *Volume II: Separating the Men from the Boys: The Transfer of Violent Delinquents to Criminal Court* (J. Fagan and M. Forst), 1987.

- *Volume III: Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Juvenile Offenders: Experimental Results* (J. Fagan, M. Forst and T. Scott Vivona), 1988.
- Drug and Alcohol Use, Violent Delinquency, and Social Bonding: Implications for Policy and Intervention* (J. Fagan, J.G. Weis, J. Watters, M. Jang, and Y. Cheng), Grant 85-IJ-CX-0056, National Institute of Justice, 1987.
- Minority Offenders and the Administration of Juvenile Justice in Colorado* (E. Slaughter, E. Hartstone, and J. Fagan). Denver: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 1986.
- Final Report: The Impact of Intensive Probation Supervision on Violent Juvenile Offenders in the Transition Phase Adolescence to Adulthood* (J. Fagan and C. Reinerman), Grant 82-IJ-CX-K008, National Institute of Justice, 1986.
- Final Report: National Family Violence Evaluation* (J. Fagan, E. Friedman, and S. Wexler), Grant 80-JN-AX-0004, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1984. (Also, three interim reports: History and Development, Process Analysis, Client and Program Characteristics.)
- A Resident Mobilization Strategy for Prevention of Violent Juvenile Crime* (J. Deslonde, J. Fagan, P. Kelly, and D. Broussard). San Francisco: The URSA Institute, 1983.
- Background Paper for the Violent Juvenile Offender Research and Development Program* (J. Fagan, S. Jones, E. Hartstone, & C. Rudman), Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 1981.

EDITORIAL:

Senior Editor, *Criminology and Public Policy*, 2001 - present
 Advisory Board, *Family and Child Law Abstracts*, Legal Scholarship Network, 1999-present
 Editorial Advisory Board, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 1996-present
 Editorial Board, *Criminology*, 1997-2001
 Editorial Board, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 2001-present
 Editorial Board, *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, 1998-present
 Editorial Board, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 1997-present
 Editor, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 1990 - 1995
 Editor, *Contemporary Drug Problems*, Special Issues on Crack (Winter 1989, Spring 1990)
 Co-Editor, *Oxford Readers in Crime and Justice* (w. Michael Tonry), Oxford University Press, 1994-95

ADVISORY BOARDS AND COMMITTEES:

Research Advisory Board, The Innocence Project (2009 – present)
 Committee on Law and Justice, National Academy of Sciences (2000-2006) (Vice Chair, 2004-6)
 Member, Committee to Review Research on Police Policy and Practices, National Research Council, National Research Council (2001-2003)
 Working Group on Law, Legitimacy and the Production of Justice, Russell Sage Foundation (2000-present)
 Working Group on Incarceration, Russell Sage Foundation (2000-2006)
 Academic Advisory Council, National Campaign Against Youth Violence (The White House) (1999-2001)
 Fellow, Aspen Roundtable on Race and Community Revitalization (1999 - 2001)
 Fellow, Earl Warren Legal Institute, University of California School of Law (1998 - present)
 Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, MacArthur Foundation

(1996-2006)

National Consortium on Violence Research, Carnegie Mellon University (NSF) (1996-present)
Committee on the Assessment of Family Violence Interventions, National Research Council,
National Academy of Sciences (1994-1998)
Advisory Board, Evaluation of the Comprehensive Gang Intervention Program, University of
Chicago (1997-present)
Committee on Opportunities in Drug Abuse Research, Institute of Medicine, National Academy
of Sciences (Special Consultant) (1995 - 1996).
Initial Review Group, Violence and Traumatic Stress Research Branch, National Institute of
Mental Health, National Institute of Health (1994-1998)
Chair, Working Group on the Ecology of Crime in Inner Cities, Committee for Research on the
Urban Underclass, Social Science Research Council (1989-1994)
Advisory Board, Evaluation of the Jobs Corps, U.S. Department of Labor (1993-present)
Advisory Board, National ServiceAction Corps, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial (1993-1997)
Advisory Board, Evaluation of Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, The Urban Insitute
(1993-1994)
Scientific Core Group, Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior, MacArthur
Foundation (1991-1992)
Injury Control Panel on Violence Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S.
Department of Health and Human Services (1990-1991)
Princeton Working Group on Alternatives to Drug Prohibition, Woodrow Wilson School of
Public and International Affairs, Princeton University (1990-1994)
Racial Disparities in Juvenile Justice, Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges Commission (1991-92)
Racial Disparities in Juvenile Justice, Missouri Department of Law and Public Safety (1990-91)
Conditions of Confinement of Juveniles, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention (1990-1992)
Research Program on “Linking Lifetimes -- Intergenerational Mentoring for Youths at Risk and
Young Offenders,” Temple University (1989-91)
Research Program on Juvenile Court Sanctions for Family Violence, National Council of Juvenile
and Family Court Judges, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice (1987-
1988)
School Crime Research and Development Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (1986-1988)
Research and Development Project on Sexually Exploited Children, Tufts University, New
England Medical Center Hospital, Boston, MA (1980-83)
Administration of Justice Program, National Urban League, New York, NY (1982-1987)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

American Society of Criminology
American Sociological Association
Law and Society Association
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Public Health Association

RESEARCH GRANTS:

Street Stops and Police Legitimacy, Grant 2010-IJ-CX-0025 from the National Institute of
Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, subcontract from New York University, 2011 – present

Principal Investigator, "Evaluation of Project Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago," May 2004 – September 2010, Grant # 2004-GP-CX-0578, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Principal Investigator, "Capital Sentencing of Adolescent Murder Defendants," March – December 2004, Grant #20012433 from the Open Society Institute. Additional support from the Wallace Global Fund.

Principal Investigator, "Legitimacy, Accountability, and Social Order: Majority and Minority Community Perspectives on the Law and Legal Authorities," September 2002 - August 2003, Russell Sage Foundation.

Principal Investigator, "Social Contagion of Violence," Investigator Awards in Health Policy Program, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, September 2002 – June 2004

Principal Investigator, "Getting to Death: Fairness and Efficiency in the Processing and Conclusion of Death Penalty Cases after Furman," Grant #2000-IJ-CX-0035, September 2000 - August 2001, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Columbia Center for the Study and Prevention of Youth Violence," Grant R49-CCR218598, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2005, Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Principal Investigator, "Neighborhood Effects on Legal Socialization of Adolescents," John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, October 1, 2000 - September, 30, 2002.

Principal Investigator, "Violence Prevention through Legal Socialization," 1 R01-HD-40084-01, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2003, National Institute of Child and Human Development, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Principal Investigator, "The Effects Of Incarceration On Crime And Work In New York City: Individual And Neighborhood Impacts," Russell Sage Foundation, Grant 85-00-11, September 2000 - August 2002.

Principal Investigator, "Community Courts And Community Ecology: A Study of The Red Hook Community Justice Center," Grant 2000-MU-AX-0006, June 1, 2000 - December 31, 2002, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.

Principal Investigator, "Age, Crime and Sanction: The Effect of Juvenile Versus Adult Court Jurisdiction on Age-specific Crime Rates of Adolescent Offenders," Grant JR-VX-0002, June 1999 - August 2000, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.

Principal Investigator, "Social and Ecological Risks of Domestic and Non-domestic Violence Against Women in New York City," Grant WT-VX-0005, April 1999 - December 2000, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.

Principal Investigator, "Drug Control in Public Housing: An Evaluation of the Drug Elimination Program of the New York City Public Housing Authority," September 1998 - August 2001, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Principal Investigator, "The Criminalization of Delinquency: Comparative Impacts of Juvenile and Criminal Court Sanctions on Adolescent Felony Offenders," March 1997 - September 2000, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Open Society Institute.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Post-Traumatic Stress Among Police," October 1997 - April 2000, National Institute of Mental Health, 1 R01 MH56350-01, National Institute of Health (subcontract from University of California at San Francisco).

Principal Investigator, "The Rise and Fall of Drug-Related Homicides in New York City: 1985-95," July 1997 - June 2000, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Principal Investigator, "Lethal and Non-Lethal Violence: Individual, Social and Neighborhood Risk Factors," October 1996 - September 1999, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute of Health, R49/CCR212753-01; National Institute of Justice, 97-IJ-CX-0013.

Principal Investigator, "The Situational Context of Gun Use by Young Males," October 1995 - January 1998, National Science Foundation, SBR-9515327; National Institute of Justice, 96-IJ-CX-0021; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (NIH) R49/CCR211614.

Principal Investigator, "The Situational Context of Gun Use by Young Males in Inner Cities," February 1995 - August 1996, The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation.

Principal Investigator, "Reducing Injuries to Women from Spouse Assault," September 1994 - February 1996, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute of Health, R49/CCR210534-01.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Crime Commission Rates of Incarcerated Prisoners: Estimates from the Second Generation of Inmate Surveys," June 1994 - February 1995, National Institute of Justice, 94-IJ-CX-0017.

Principal Investigator, "Impacts of Arrest on the Social Control of Violence Among Intimates," October 1993 - June 1994, National Institute of Justice, 93-IJ-CX-0021.

Principal Investigator, "The Role of Legal and Social Controls in Controlling Violence among Intimates," July 1993 - December 1994, The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Measuring the Use of Force by Police," September 1993 - August 1994, National Institute of Justice, 92-IJ-CX-K028.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Female Participation in Drug Selling," September 1992 - August 1994, National Science Foundation, SES-92-07761. Also supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Principal Investigator, "Civil and Criminal Sanctions for Domestic Violence," June 1992 - September 1994 Administrative Office of the Courts, State of New Jersey.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Careers in Crack, Drug Use and Distribution, and Non-Drug Crime," February 1991 - January 1993, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, 1R01-DA-06615-01.

Principal Investigator, "Patterns of Organized Crime Activities among Asian Businesses in the New York Metropolitan Area," October 1989 - March 1991, National Institute of Justice, 89-IJ-CX-0021.

Principal Investigator, "Desistance from Family Violence," July 1990 - January 1992, The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation.

Principal Investigator, "Pipeline Study for a Field Experiment on Drug Testing in Community Corrections," June-December, 1990, National Institute of Justice, 90-IJ-R-026

Principal Investigator, "Changing Patterns of Drug Abuse and Criminality among Crack Users," December 1987 - September 1989, National Institute of Justice, 87-IJ-CX-0064-S1.

Principal Investigator, "The Comparative Impacts of Criminal and Juvenile Sanctions for Adolescent Felony Offenders," October 1987 - September 1989, National Institute of Justice, 87-IJ-CX-4044.

Principal Investigator, "Drug Abuse and Delinquency among Dropouts and Gang Members: A Secondary Analysis," October 1987 - December 1988, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 87-JN-CX-0012.

Principal Investigator, "Drug and Alcohol Use, Violent Delinquency, and Social Bonding," October 1985 - December 1986, National Institute of Justice, 85-IJ-CX-0056.

Principal Investigator, "Violent Juvenile Offender Research and Development Program," November 1980 - June 1987, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 80-JN-AX-0012, 85-MU-CX-0001.

Principal Investigator, Preventive Detention and the Prediction of Dangerousness Among Juveniles: Pretrial Crime and Criminal Careers in the *Schall v. Martin* Cohort, New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Principal Investigator, "AIDS Community Education Effectiveness Study," January 1986 - June 1987, California Department of Health, Grant D0056-86.

Principal Investigator, "Longitudinal Evaluation of Intensive Probation Supervision for Violent

Offenders,” October 1982 - June 1985, National Institute of Justice, 82-IJ-CX-K008.
Principal Investigator, National Evaluation of the LEAA Family Violence Program,” October
1978 -January 1984, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 80-
JN-AX-0003.

PEER REVIEW:

Scholarly Journals

Law and Society Review	Social Problems
Journal of Contemporary Ethnography	American Journal of Sociology
American Sociological Review	Journal of Drug Issues
Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research	Journal of Quantitative Criminology
Sociological Methods and Research	Journal of Criminal Justice
Justice Quarterly	Alcohol Health and Research World
Violence and Victims	Criminal Justice Ethics
Social Science Quarterly	Contemporary Drug Problems

University Presses

Rutgers University Press	Cambridge University Press
State University of New York Press	Oxford University Press
Temple University Press	Princeton University Press
University of Chicago Press	

Other Presses

MacMillan Publishing	Greenwood Publications
St. Martins Press	Sage Publications

Research Grant Reviews

National Institute on Mental Health, Violence and Traumatic Stress Branch
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control,
USPHS
Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation
Sociology Program, National Science Foundation
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Prevention Branch
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Epidemiology Branch
National Institute of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
The Carnegie Corporation of New York
The W.T. Grant Foundation

COURSES TAUGHT:

Seminar on Incarceration
Seminar on Policing
Criminal Law
Capital Punishment
Empirical Analysis of Law
Juvenile Justice
Pro-Seminar on Race, Crime and Law

Pro-Seminar on Community Justice and Problem-Solving Courts
Seminar on Regulation in the Criminal Law
Law and Social Science
Seminar on Criminology
Foundations of Scholarship
Seminar on Violent Behavior
Seminar on Drugs, Law and Policy
Seminar on Communities and Crime
Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology
Advanced Research Methods
Qualitative Research Methods
Criminal Justice Policy Analysis
Administration of Juvenile Corrections
Research Methods
Seminar on Deterrence and Crime Control Theory

CONSULTATIONS:

New Jersey Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Practices, 2006-7
London School of Economics, Urban Age Colloquium, 2005
Inter-American Development Bank, Urban Security and Community Development, 2002-3
Trans.Cité (Paris, France), Security in Public Transportation, 2002
Institute for Scientific Analysis, Domestic Violence and Pregnancy Project, 1995-96
Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin (Professor Terrie Moffitt), 1995-1999
National Funding Collaborative for Violence Prevention (Consortium of foundations), 1995
National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1989-94
Victim Services Agency, City of New York, 1994-2000
National Conference of State Legislatures, 1994-2001
U.S. Department of Labor, 1994
City of Pittsburgh, Office of the Mayor, 1994
Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Colorado University, 1993 - 2000
Washington (State) Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 1993
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1993
Center for Research on Crime and Delinquency, Ohio State University, 1992, 1993
New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 1992, 1993
Violence Prevention Network, Carnegie Corporation, 1992-3
Research Triangle Institute, 1993
National Institute of Corrections, 1992, 1993
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 1991
Juvenile Delinquency Commission, State of New Jersey, 1991
University of South Florida, Dept. of Criminology, 1991-92
Florida Mental Health Institute, 1991
Rand Corporation, 1991-92
Juvenile Corrections Leadership Forum, 1990
Texas Youth Commission, 1990
California State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice, 1989
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Family Court Study, 1989
Juvenile Law Center, Philadelphia, 1988
American Correctional Association, 1988

Institute for Court Management, National Center for State Courts, 1987-present
Correctional Association of New York, 1987
Eisenhower Foundation, Washington DC, 1987-1990
New York City Department of Juvenile Justice, 1987-1990
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice,
1983-87
Office of Criminal Justice Services, State of Ohio, 1983
Utah Youth Corrections Division, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1982
Office of Criminal Justice, State of Michigan, 1982,1986
National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, NIMH, 1980

SERVICE:

Columbia University

University Senate, Mailman School of Public Health, 2003-present
Director, JSD Program, Columbia Law School, 2001-present

Professional

Chair, Sutherland Award Committee, American Society of Criminology, 2006-7
Chair, National Policy Committee, American Society of Criminology, 2002-2003
Delegate from the American Society of Criminology to the American Association for the
Advancement of Science, 1995-1999
Executive Counselor, American Society of Criminology, 1994-97
Chair, Nominations Committee, American Society of Criminology, 1995-96.
Counsel, Crime, Law and Deviance Section, American Sociological Association, 1993-94
Nominations Committee, American Society of Criminology, 1993-94
Site Selection Committee, American Society of Criminology, 1992
Program Committee, American Society of Criminology, 1988, 1990, 2000
Awards Committee, Western Society of Criminology, 1988

Public

Domestic Violence Working Group, New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, 1991- 1998
Prevention Task Force, New Jersey Governor's Commission on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 1990

State Judicial Conference, State of New Jersey, Administrative Office of the Courts, 1990
Task Force on Youth Gangs, State of New York, Division for Youth, 1989-90

Appendix B.

Evaluation of the NYPD “Merge” Data Files

APPENDIX B. THE “MERGE” DATABASE

I have been provided with two CD’s labeled NYC_2_20786 and NYC_2_21443, which I understand to have been produced by Defendants in discovery in this case in December 2011 and October 2012 respectively, which contain files that merge NYPD arrest and crime complaint data. The purpose of this production, as I understand it, is to generate a more detailed and expanded estimate of the suspects in each crime complaint. I refer to this as the “merge” file. It contains data for 2010-11 only. It purports to include information from all crime complaints, including the race or ethnicity and gender of each suspect listed in each crime complaint. The files also merges arrest records with the crime complaint files, using a matching algorithm to link crime complaints with arrests that were putatively made in response to specific crime events. Accordingly, where no information is available on reported suspects, information on one or more arrestees in each crime complaint/incident may be included in each file. The matching procedure is briefly and partially described in the documentation that accompanied the production of these files.¹

The availability of this file presents a choice of benchmarking information between this new information versus the benchmarking strategy that was used in the October 2010 Expert Report and the December 2010 Supplemental Report.² The parameters of this decision are assessed in two sections. First, basic information is extracted and presented from these new data files to provide a basis of comparison with the crime benchmarking methods that were used in the original analyses. Second, the infrastructure of these new data files are assessed to identify foundational issues that affect the reliability of the new data and its utility for crime benchmarking.

1. Unpacking the *Merge* File Information.

My analysis of these records shows that the race of an alleged perpetrator is known in 63.4% of the 1,002,241 crime complaints produced to us in 2010-11. Appendix Table 1 shows the distribution of known suspects by source. The rate of suspect identification is greater in the merge file than in the separate arrest or complaint files.

¹See NYC_2_21443, “ReadMeSecondProcessDescription.doc”; “ReadMeSecondProcessingFlow.doc.”

²October 2010 Report at 15-18; December 2010 Report at 10.

Appendix Table 1. % with Known Perpetrator Race by Data Source, 2010-11 Crime Complaints, New York City*

	N	%
Total Complaints	1,002,241	100
Suspect known – arrest		38.6
Suspect known –complaint		28.7
Suspect known – both sources		3.9
Suspect unknown in either source		36.6
Suspect known in one or more sources		63.4

Source: NYPD “Merge” files, 2010-11. There are multiple suspects and arrestees for each incident. Percentages report cases with one or more suspects known.

The reliability of this higher rate of suspect identification depends entirely on the reliability of the method for matching arrest with crime incidents. I return to this question below.

Appendix Table 2. Aggregated Crime Complaints with Known Suspect Race, 2010-11, New York City, By Type of Crime*

	Total Complaints	% of Complaints	Suspect Race Known	% Suspect Race Known	% Suspect Race Known of All Suspects	% Suspect Race Known of All Complaints	% of Stops
Felony Violent	78,925	7.9	68,226	86.4	10.7	6.8	23.1
Minor Violent	217,097	21.7	185,082	85.3	29.1	18.5	0.2
Weapons	27,783	2.8	27,202	97.9	4.3	2.7	25.7
Disorder / QOL	62,127	6.2	45,475	73.2	7.2	4.5	2.0
Felony Property	135,480	13.5	30,014	22.2	4.7	3.0	24.6
Minor Property	283,774	28.3	101,925	35.9	16.0	10.2	4.8
Drug Offenses	77,362	7.7	76,384	98.7	12.0	7.6	8.9
Trespass	14,557	1.5	13,965	95.9	2.2	1.4	8.1
Other Offenses	105,136	10.5	87,580	83.3	13.8	8.7	7.4
Total	1,002,241	100.0	635,853	63.4	100	--	--

* Source: NYPD "merge" files for 2010 and 2011. **Other** includes fraud (19,532), prostitution (159), domestic violence (421), sex crimes (10,449), other felonies (26), other offenses (49380), and traffic law violations (25,169).

Appendix Table 2 shows the percent of crime complaints where the alleged offender’s race is known for specific crime types. The crime types are the same crime aggregations of crime categories that were used in previous reports in this litigation, and the portion of the total volume of crime complaints where one or more suspects were identified.³ The percentages reflect the number and percent of cases where suspect race is known from either the arrestee or the suspect (crime complaint) file.

The fourth column in the table shows the percent by crime type where the race of the suspect is known within each crime type. For example, the suspect race is known –

³October 2010 Report, App. C.

either through a victim report or an arrestee identification or both – in 68,226 felony violent incidents of a total of 78,925 felony violent incidents. This rate varies from nearly 98% for weapons offenses to 16% for minor property offenses.

The fifth column in the table shows the percentage where the race of the alleged perpetrator as a percent of as a function of the 635,853 incidents where the suspect race is known. This provides a more complete picture of the rate of suspect race identification. For example, the 68,226 felony violent incidents where a suspect race is known is 10.7% of all the known suspects. The percentages in this column vary from 29.1% in cases of minor violence – fighting, for example – to a low of 2.2% for trespass suspects. In other words, this column weights the rate of suspect identification by the overall share of the crime type among the 1,002,241 crime complaints in the two-year period.

The sixth column shows the percentage of known suspects as a function of the total number of crime complaints in each crime type. For example, the 68,226 incidents with a known suspect represents 6.8% of the 1,002,241 total crime incidents in the period. The rate here varies from a high of 18.5% for minor violence to a low of 1.4% for trespass. This metric offers another perspective on the extent to which suspects are identified in either of the two sources of information in the merge file as a function of the totality of crime during this two-year period.

Finally, Appendix Table 2 shows the percentage of all stops by crime category for the same time period. Comparing the rates in the fifth and sixth columns to the distribution of stops by crime types illustrates the relationship of stops to crimes and the extent to which stops patterns reflect both crime patterns and also crimes where police are able to identify suspects. For example, 23.1% of all stops were for alleged acts of felony violence, a rate among the highest by crime type during the

Appendix Table 3. Suspect Race Known or Missing by Source and Crime Type and Suspect Race or Ethnicity, 2010-12, New York City

<i>A. Crime Complaints</i>	Type of Crime								
	<i>All Complaints</i>	<i>Felony Violence</i>	<i>Minor Violence</i>	<i>Felony Property</i>	<i>Weapons</i>	<i>Disorder</i>	<i>Drugs</i>	<i>Trespass</i>	<i>Other*</i>
N of Complaints	1,002,241	78,295	217,097	135,480	27,783	62,127	77,362	14,557	388,910
Black Suspect	14.8	34.1	30.5	7.6	1.50	28.0	0.4	2.4	6.9
White Suspect	4.5	3.5	10.7	1.6	0.50	13.5	0.01	1.2	2.2
Latino Suspect	8.5	14.7	0.2	3.2	0.50	20.6	0.3	1.5	4.0
Other Race	1.1	1.3	2.9	0.3	0.00	3.2	0	0.2	0.5
Race Unknown	11.7	17.9	12.5	17.9	0.30	15.9	0.06	1.2	10.6
Suspect Race Missing	60.0	33.4	25.7	69.9	97.10	19.4	99.1	93.5	75.8

<i>B. Arrests</i>	<i>All Arrests</i>	<i>Felony Violence</i>	<i>Minor Violence</i>	<i>Felony Property</i>	<i>Weapons</i>	<i>Disorder</i>	<i>Drugs</i>	<i>Trespass</i>	<i>Other*</i>
N of Complaints	1,002,241	78,295	217,097	135,480	27,783	62,127	77,362	14,557	388,910
Black Suspect	19.4	27.2	13.6	6	49.8	6.8	55.2	51.5	17.2
White Suspect	5.1	4.1	3.3	1.9	10.3	1.9	11.8	6.9	6.2
Latino Suspect	13.4	16.2	10.6	3.7	36.3	5.2	35.1	35.4	12.4
Other Race	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.3
Race Unknown	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	4.9
Suspect Race Missing	61.1	52.0	71.1	88.4	0.3	85.8	0.9	8.2	61.8

Source: NYPD "Merge" file with suspect and arrestee data for each crime complaint. Totals exceed 100% due to multiple suspects per crime complaint or arrest

* Other includes misdemeanor property offenses, fraud, prostitution, terrorism, sex crimes, bribery, domestic violence, other misdemeanors, other offenses, and vehicle or traffic offenses

two-year period. But felony violence was among the most infrequent crime types – 7.9% of all crimes during the period. The rate of suspect identification for this crime type also is low compared to other crime types – 6.8%. I observe similar mismatches for the two other crime types with the highest stop rates: felony property crimes and weapons offenses. The rates of suspect identification are among the lowest for these crime types where stop rates are highest.

Appendix Table 3 decomposes the known suspect race percentages by race or ethnicity. In this analysis, I count the first ten suspects in the crime complaint file (suspect race) or the first five suspects in the arrest file.⁴ This information is important given the racial composition of persons stopped in New York during the 2010-11 period. Two features of this table are particularly notable: First, I am able to observe the percentage of complaints in each source file where the suspect race is known and unknown by racial group. For example, the first column in the top panel of Appendix Table 3 shows that suspect race is missing in 60.0% of all crime complaints, and race is unknown in another 11.7% of all crime complaints. Black suspects account for 14.8% of all crime complaints, although they comprise more than half of all persons stopped in this time period.

In the lower panel of the table, I observe the racial composition of arrestees in complaints with no suspects listed. These breakdowns vary significantly by crime type – while the majority of violent felonies with no listed suspect are cleared by an arrest (and therefore have at least one arrestee race listed), the vast majority of property crimes have no arrestees from which to ascertain race. It is also notable that for weapons, drug, and trespass arrests, which Appendix Table 2 suggests are more prevalent as the basis for stops than they are among total complaints, nearly all suspect race information is provided from arrests.

The second particularly noteworthy feature of this table is the contrast it offers to the patterns of stops overall. Appendix Table 2 shows that more than three stops in four are concentrated in three crime categories: felony violence, weapons and felony property offenses. Appendix Table 3 shows that suspect race information is missing in more than half of the incidents – whether arrests or complaints -- for each of these crime types. For felony property offenses, suspect race is missing in nearly 70% of all crime complaints, and information on arrestee race is available in less than 15% of these. Since racial disparities in stops persist for felony property crimes (see Table 7 in body of this Report) the low rate of suspect race identification in felony property cases stands in sharp contrast to the high rate of stops of Blacks and Hispanics for this category of crime. For weapons offenses, the high rate of suspect identification in arrest records compared to the low rate in the crime complaint data suggest that there are few crime complaints independent of arrests. For many of these offenses, it is the arrest that creates the crime complaint, and so all information about these incidents derives from the arrest incident. It also suggests

⁴I adopted this exclusion rule to simplify computations; over 95% of all complaints have five or fewer suspects.

that suspect identification in the “merge” database is an artifact of the linking process that connects arrests to crime incidents.

2. The Reliability of the Merge File

There are several dimensions of the *merge* file that raise concerns about the validity and reliability of these data as a crime benchmark.⁵ Each is discussed below. By way of preview, the weight of these concerns suggest that the merge file offers no comparative advantage relative to the crime benchmarking procedure that was used in the previous reports in this litigation. In fact, the totality of these concerns suggests that the merge file is inappropriate as a crime benchmark to assess questions of disparate treatment and selective enforcement in the conduct of the Stop and Frisk tactics.

- a. The documentation included with these files describes a matching procedure based primarily on time proximity between arrest and crime.⁶ The files include a variable named “datediff_x”, where *x* represents the number of an arrestee in a multi-arrestee incident. The distribution of this date difference for the first or second arrestee is skewed and at times includes values that are uninterpretable. For example, for the first arrestee in the 2011 merge file, nearly 8% of the *date_diff* values were negative. This means that the defendant was arrested before the crime complaint was reported. These were not small time or trivial differences, with negative values as high as 10,000 days, but more typically between two and 30 days. This raises doubts about the accuracy of the matching procedure and confidence that the arrests are systematically linked to specific crime complaints.
- b. The documentation mentions nothing about matching based on any parameter other than time.⁷ This leaves open the question of the spatial proximity of the arrest to the reported crime. The distance could be a few blocks or it could be across a borough or across the City. We simply cannot say, and it would be imprudent to guess.

⁵ Reliability in statistics is a feature of measurement that addresses consistency in how events or observations are recorded. See, J.M., Cortina, What Is Coefficient Alpha? An Examination of Theory and Applications, 78 *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 98 (1993). In this case, we would be concerned that the procedure for identification of suspects is the same across crime types is consistent and leads to similar conclusions based on the observed trends. Validity in statistics refers generally to the accuracy of measurement: are we measuring what we think we are measuring? See, Lee J. Cronbach and Paul E. Meehl, Construct validity in psychological tests, 52 *Psychological Bulletin* 281 (1955). Validity concerns arise from the meaning of “suspect”, as well as the procedures for linking complaints and arrests.

⁶See NYC_2_21443, “ReadMeSecondProcessDescription.doc”; “ReadMeSecondProcessingFlow.doc

⁷Id.

While Defendants have produced, and I have been provided with, an “association” file that shows the links of each arrest to a crime complaint, there is no specific information other than a Bayesian hunch that these events are probabilistically tied. One could compute the distance by comparing the spatial coordinates (x-y coordinates) for each event. But that still would not provide evidence that these events are linked factually. The documentation in the merge file mentions arrests made pursuant to investigations, but there is no information in any of the files to establish that this was the basis for linking the events. So, the responsible analyst is left to guess. That is not an acceptable basis for making the types of precise measurements necessary to establish a unique benchmark of crime. Without a reliable and replicable basis for linking crimes and arrests, we are no better off than when we use the spatial coordinates of each crime event, and the spatial coordinates of each arrest event.

- c. The marginal increase in the number of known suspects by race is trivial relative to the distribution of stops. Appendix Tables 2 and 3 show any gains in knowledge of crime suspects’ race or ethnicity is small when weighed against the actual distribution of stops. Overall, there is little new usable information available in the new files with respect to suspect race that is not already available in the crime complaint or arrest files.
- d. Data for 2012 are missing. 2012 is an important year in this time series because of the decline in the number of stops that occurred after March 2012. Accurate assessments of the trends since 2009 require a full dataset for the entire period.
- e. The suggestion of criminal suspects as a benchmark for stop activity⁸ conflates the number of suspects with the number of suspects per incident. If the principle for allocating officers and enforcement is the occurrence of crime in small areas (i.e., “hot spots”), then the number of incidents is the correct benchmark for estimating crime.⁹ The rationale articulated for conducting SQF enforcement is the incidence of crime, not the targeting of suspects.

However, this raises a larger question: how does the presence of an arrestee in an area lead to the assumption that others in the same area are also suspects and are viable targets for stops? Stops require individualized, reasonable and articulable suspicion. Such suspicion does not derive from the presence of a person in an area where another person may have committed a crime.

- f. The *merge* file overcounts the number of offenders by counting each suspect separately, even if that person has committed multiple crimes. There is no indication of the number of unique individuals in the dataset. Instead, the count of arrestees in the incidents assumes that each is unique. But that is not likely to be the case. This

⁸See Smith 12/19/11 Declaration ¶¶ 12-15, 30-31, Exs. C-D, I.

⁹See Smith Report at 5, 17, 37-38.

could be remedied by including a unique identifier such as a NYSID¹⁰ identifier for each arrestee. But that is not the case, and there is no way to estimate how many unique individuals are represented in the *merge* files. This strategy also assumes that the race-specific rates can be computed from these separate incident-arrestee counts. But if there are more repeat or multiple arrestees from one race or ethnic group than another, then the assumption is nullified. Given the allocation of police officers by impact zones and their crime rates,¹¹ this accounting assumption is likely to overstate the presence of non-whites in the merge file.

Similarly, the strategy of counting suspects rather than crime incident conflates group crimes with the number of crimes. Group crimes include several suspects, and counting the number of persons involved as separate crime suspects overstates the amount of crime that generates police attention. Once again, the fact that someone may have committed a crime logically cannot be a basis for individualized or reasonable suspicion that “crime is afoot” in another situation.

- g. The merge file relies on arrestee data to augment the count of suspects in each crime incident. However, this assumes that all arrests are valid and are not either declined for prosecution or dismissed once they reach arraignment and adjudication. This is not the case. For example, an analysis of prosecutorial declinations by Professor Josh Bowers in 2010 suggests that declination rates are nine percent or higher in precisely the categories of crime that are the most frequent stop categories: trespass, minor misdemeanors, marijuana possession, and other misdemeanors.¹² Declinations take place for many reasons, but the commonality of these high rates suggests that arrests themselves may be a defective metric for assessing the extent of local criminality, much less the characteristics of those involved in crime commission.

¹⁰ NYSID, or New York State Identification, numbers are assigned by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services to all individuals in New York State with a criminal history.

¹¹ October 2010 Report at 9-10.

¹² Josh Bowers, Legal Guilt, Normative Innocence and the Equitable Decision Not to Prosecute, 110 *Columbia Law Review* 1655, 1720(2010) (citing high rates of declination to prosecute in New York City misdemeanor and felony cases from 2005-2008, including declination rates of 13.06% for assaults, one of the three highest stop categories in the same period). See, also, testimony of Jeanette Rucker in *Ligon v City of New York* (citing decisions by the Bronx County District Attorney to dismiss trespass arrests due to legal insufficiency). See, Joseph Goldstein, Prosecutor Deals Blow to Stop and Frisk Tactic, *New York Times*, September 25, 2012. See, also, *In the Matter of Darryl C.*, 93 AD3d 69 (2012). See, also, *In the Matter of Jaquan M.*, 97 AD3d 403 (2012).

Appendix C.

Coding of CS_Other Text Strings

A. Violence (Including Murder)

Table C1. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Violence (Including Murder) Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Burglary</i>	Entering through window with ladder
2.	<i>Adjusting Waistband</i>	Running/placing object in waistband
3.	<i>Alarm</i>	10-11 panic alarm Pushing causing alarm
4.	<i>Arguing</i>	Arguing with unk female Observed defendant arguing with someone Verbal dispute
5.	<i>Assault</i>	Assault 3 Assault/fighting Assaulting a female at phone booth suspected Att assault
6.	<i>Assaultive Behavior</i>	Dispute; was escalating to an assault Male screaming at fem, holding her
7.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	Hammer
8.	<i>Consensual Seizure</i>	Suspect voluntarily turned himself in for past
9.	<i>Disobey Subway Rules</i>	Passenger holding train Walking between cars
10.	<i>Disorderly Conduct</i>	Disorderly conduct
11.	<i>Domestic Dispute</i>	Suspected family dispute
12.	<i>Drinking in Public</i>	Large crowd/ drinking in public
13.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Fit description Fits car description Fits description of radio run Wanted picture
14.	<i>Furtive Movement</i>	Riding train to and back and lookinf around
15.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Hang out in park for 4hrs
16.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Area has high reports Area high incident of reported incidents Crime location Crime locationm High robbery area fits description Homicide 2 days prior in the area Ongoing investigation robbery pattern Rob patern #81 Rob pattern Robbery prone location
17.	<i>Keyless Entry</i>	Keyless entry
18.	<i>Kidnapping</i>	Kidnapping
19.	<i>Loitering</i>	Loitering around turnstile
20.	<i>Looking through Windows</i>	Looking through window of school Snooping in window
21.	<i>Misc.</i>	61 Declared conditions
22.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Arrest Crime Dismissal
23.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Radio run, reports from witnesses Radio run/ c/v statements Ripped shirt/verbally abusive

24.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Ongoing investigation
25.	<i>Parole Visit</i>	Parole visit
26.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	At location where perp was hiding Hanging out in front of location On scene of homicide On the scene of a assault Promity to crime Proximity to a crime Proximity to crime Proximity to crime loc Proximity to crime location
27.	<i>Radio Run</i>	10-10 shots fired 10-30 @ location 10-30 at gunpoint 10-30 of commercial establishment 10-34 at location 10-34f (r/r) 10-52 family assault 10-85 By B/S Duty Captain 911 call 911 calls Call of a 10-52 of fighting R/r 10-34 Radio Run Radio run 10-30 @ location Radio run 10-34 Radio run for 52 fighting Radio run for dispute Radio run group fight Radio run of 10-30/10-39 @ location Radio run of 10-34 with a knife Radio run of a robbery Radio run of assault Rr
28.	<i>Robbery</i>	Observed doing attempted robbery Possible robbery Robbery
29.	<i>Staring</i>	Staring people down on corner Starring to passenby
30.	<i>Susp Gang Affiliation</i>	Gang colors Gangs signs
31.	<i>Suspicious Clothing</i>	Blood on shirt Wearing a white mask
32.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Blocking ped traffic on paltform Flagged down by traffic agent Riding bicycle on sidewalk at high rate of spe Riding bike on sidewalk
33.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Left blank Missing Other reasonable suspicion of criminal activity Unknown X
34.	<i>Vehicle Reported Stolen</i>	Alert from plate reader
35.	<i>Visible Injuries to Suspect</i>	Facial bruises Leaving building bleeding out of breath

		Recent injury to face
36.	<i>Warrant</i>	Open warrant Wanted by detective squad
37.	<i>Witness Id</i>	C/v identified C/v of a robbery stated perp owned deli Female stated perp took property Pointed out by c/v Pointed out by witness
38.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Male c/v on scene Report by super Report from c/v Report from victim Report from witness Yellow cab with robbery light flashing
39.	<i>Witness to Crime</i>	Inquiring infor regarding shooting Possible witness to mos shooting
40.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Arguing / aggressive behavior Fighting Fighting in plain view Fighting in street Fighting in the street Fighting with another Figting Large groups fighting Parties were involved in verbal/shuving alterca Person was fighting w/ another Play fighting Screaming Screaming "im ready to fight him now, fuck the Screaming, yelling, argument Shouting @ female flailing hands Throwing puches

Table C2. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Violence (Including Murder) Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Justification
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Burglary</i>	Apparently Justified
2.	<i>Adjusting Waistband</i>	Conditionally Justified
3.	<i>Alarm</i>	Conditionally Justified
4.	<i>Arguing</i>	Conditionally Justified
5.	<i>Assault</i>	Apparently Unjustified
6.	<i>Assaultive Behavior</i>	Apparently Justified
7.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	Conditionally Justified
8.	<i>Consensual Seizure</i>	Apparently Justified
9.	<i>Disobey Subway Rules</i>	Apparently Unjustified
10.	<i>Disorderly Conduct</i>	Apparently Unjustified
11.	<i>Domestic Dispute</i>	Apparently Unjustified
12.	<i>Drinking in Public</i>	Apparently Unjustified
13.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Furtive Movement</i>	Conditionally Justified
15.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Apparently Unjustified
16.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Conditionally Justified
17.	<i>Keyless Entry</i>	Conditionally Justified
18.	<i>Kidnapping</i>	Apparently Unjustified
19.	<i>Loitering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
20.	<i>Looking through Windows</i>	Conditionally Justified
21.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
22.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
23.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Apparently Justified
24.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>Parole Visit</i>	Apparently Justified
26.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
27.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Conditionally Justified
28.	<i>Robbery</i>	Apparently Unjustified
29.	<i>Staring</i>	Conditionally Justified
30.	<i>Susp Gang Affiliation</i>	Conditionally Justified
31.	<i>Suspicious Clothing</i>	Conditionally Justified
32.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Apparently Unjustified
33.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
34.	<i>Vehicle Reported Stolen</i>	Apparently Justified
35.	<i>Visible Injuries to Suspect</i>	Conditionally Justified
36.	<i>Warrant</i>	Apparently Unjustified
37.	<i>Witness Id</i>	Apparently Justified
38.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Conditionally Justified
39.	<i>Witness to Crime</i>	Apparently Unjustified
40.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Apparently Justified

2. Property Crimes

Table C3. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Property Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Burglary</i>	Attempt to pick lock on front gate Breaking a window @construction site Climbing out apt window Climbing through window Cutting chain on fence w/hacksaw Forced entry into building Hamering away at a lock Trying to get in gates
2.	<i>Actions Indicative of GLA</i>	Appeared to be auto stripping At back of veh with broken window Att. To gain entry to vehicle with hanger Autostripping Driver pulling on the steering column Driving vehicle w/o key in the engine Driving w/ door open Driving w/shattered window Entering stolen vehicle with lojack hit Loading a uhaul truck in dhl uniform Popped car door locks Popped door lock Popped locks Popped p/s door lock Prying open fron + read door with pipes. Prying to open door with a hand Removing parts from auto Riding vehicle w/driver who seemedunfamiliar w Rims in back seat Slimjim to open car Starting vehicle with screw driver Switch plates from one car to another Taking door off hinges Taking rims off car Tampering unfamiliar w/vehicle Tampering with steering column Trying to open vehicle with no keys(own Unable to convey owner of veh Using hanger to open car door
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Larceny</i>	Stealing copper
4.	<i>Actions Indicative of Theft of Services</i>	Running in to station and jumping turns
5.	<i>Actions Indicative of Trespassing</i>	Climbing under fence
6.	<i>Alarm</i>	10 11 10-11 10-11 alarm 10-11 alarm off 10-11 alarm went off person on premise 10-11 at location 10-11 bank burg alarm

		10-11 burg alarm person present 10-11 burglary alarm 10-11 comm burg 10-11 commercial burglary 10-11 inside house 10-11 male on scene 10-11 open door 10-11 person on premises 10-11 present in location 10-11 radio 10-11 radio run 10-11 radio run at location 10-11 radio run burg/ alarm 10-11 radio run person on premise 10-11 radio run verify id 10-11 radio run/location proximity 10-11 residential 10-11 residential burglary alarm 10-11 rr at location 1011 1011 comm. Burg @ location Activated on premises alarm sensor Active alarm Alarm Alarm wsent off/ person in church Alarm @ locations going off Alarm bldg Alarm company called 911 Alarm in building went off Alarm ringing Alarm went off Alarm went off inv on prem. Alarms At car with alarm ringing At location 10-11 At location burglary alarm At location of a 10-11 At location of burglary alarm At location where alarm report Audible house alarm Bank alarm Bank alarm open door Bank alarm went off Bldg alarm going off Burg alarm Burglary alarm Burglary alarm called 911 Burglary alarm radio run Burglary alarm-no code Call of alarm Car larm ringing while driving Comm alarm Comm. Burg. Person on premise alarm ringing Commercial burglary alarm Front of a 10-11 House alarm ringing
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		<p> Immediat area of burg alarm In building of commercial burg alarm In location of burglary alarm In the vicinity of ringing alarm Inside building with ringing alarm Inside establishment of commercial alarm Inside establishment w/ringing alarm Inside loc of 10-11 Inside location of alarm Inside of a 10-11 active alarm Inside of bldg when alarm went off Inside of loc; loc closed lights off & hold up alarm went off Inside of ringing alarm warehouse Inside of the location (10-11) Inside premise of residential alarm Inside residence of residential alarm Loading truck alarm going off Lpr hit for 10-16 vehicle alarm Notice of alarm On premise of 10-11 On location of a ringing burg alarm On premise during alarm On premise of 10-11 On premise of 10-11 no code On premise running 10-11 On scene after alarm triggered On scene of house (alarm 10-11) On scene ringing alarm On the scene of 10-11 Person on premise alarm ringing Person present 10-11 Present during an active alarm Present during ringing alarm Present on premise of a commerical alarm R/r 10-11 Radio run 10-11 Radio run 10-11. Received burg alarm from location Regards to radio run 10-11 Report from alarm company Residential alarm Resp. To burg. Alarm Respond to 10-11 (inside of location) Respond to alarm Responded to 10-11 Responded to a 10-11 Ring alarm Ringing alarm Ringing alarm /panic button Ringing alarm.nopassword Ringing alarm/radio run Ringing alarms Ringing burglary alarm Riniging alarm people on premise Rising alarm Set off alarm while entering </p>
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		<p>Silent alarm Silent alarm activated Sitting @ location entrance of commercial alar Sitting at location entrance of commrcial alar Suspect f/o loc w/tripped burglar alarm Suspect triggered bank Veh alarm</p>
7.	<i>Banging Door</i>	Banging door ringing door
8.	<i>Bumping Into Subway Passengers</i>	<p>Bumping into passenger online mvm machine Bumping into passengers by turnstile and mvm Bumping passangers on the stairway Bumping passengers</p>
9.	<i>Burglary</i>	<p>Buglary Burg Burg call Burglary Inv burg Possible burg Possible burglary</p>
10.	<i>Car Accident</i>	Car accident
11.	<i>Car Damage Consistent with GLA</i>	<p>Damage consistent with gla Equipment violation, g.l.a. suspicion. Gla broken door lock/covered in duct tape</p>
12.	<i>Car Parts</i>	<p>Numerous cars parts inside mv Sells vehicles & parts</p>
13.	<i>Carrying Large Electronics</i>	<p>Carring 32" flat tv Carrying a tv Carrying box of electronic items Carrying computer Carrying electronic equipment out of building Carrying old air conditioning shells Carrying radio system Carrying television Carrying tv on plastic bag Carrying tv out of building Pushing 65 tv alongside street</p>
14.	<i>Carrying Merchandise in Shopping Cart</i>	<p>Carrying basket filled with items Shopping cart w/ merchandise in it</p>
15.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	<p>Carry cut up metal in cart Carrying a saw to cut a chain Carrying household objects in plain view Cart with building material Poss lojack Possessing hand cart with old ac unit tools Push cart cont; assorted household items Pushing cart possible scraper Pushing cart with metal , tools n cans Pushing cart with tools+ cans Tools and electronic equipment shopping cart w Walking with pliers</p>
16.	<i>Casing</i>	<p>Casing buisness location Casing rear train Casing victims Observing different people and belongings Walking around people over and over</p>

		Watching customer at turnstile
17.	<i>Changing Direction at Sight of Officers</i>	Attempt u-turn to avoid checkpoint Attempted to avoid checkpoint Changing direction Changing direction at sight of police Changing directions at sight of officer High speed driving upon sight of p.o. Switching lanes Tried to avoid patro officer Trying evade police U-turn when seeing police
18.	<i>Checking Mailboxes</i>	Checking mailboxes
19.	<i>Climbing on Fence</i>	Climbing on front fence Jumping over fence to house
20.	<i>Commonly Stolen Vehicle</i>	Caravan top gla car - noheadlight Common stolen vehicle Commonly stolen veh Commonly stolen vehicle Commonly stolen vehicle upon stop for vtl viola Commonly stolen vehicle/not res Driving veh commonly one being stolen Fits make of mv in gla pattern High target vehicle for gla's. Most common stolen vehicle in the 75 pct Operating targeted vehicle Operating vehicle highly stolen in command Targeted vehicle Targetted vehicle for gla; tinted glass Vehicle commonly stolen in boro Vehicle commonly used in burglary Vehicle target of gla
21.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Knowledge of criminal history Prior stops carrying poss stolen items
22.	<i>Disobey Park Rules</i>	In park after hours
23.	<i>Disobeying Subway Rules</i>	Walking between train cars Walking though end train car doors Walking thru train cars, looking at pho
24.	<i>Does Not Know Passcode</i>	No knowledge of passcode On premise w/o passcode
25.	<i>Driving Slow</i>	Driving slow no lights on Driving slow past vehicles Driving unusually slow
26.	<i>Driving Without License or Registration</i>	2000 volks, jetta gla / operator not owner Age of driver Car not registered to driver, driver no Car stop/no id veh registered to compan Could not produce rental agreement Could not provide prop. Info to vehicle Couldn't find car paper work wasn't his car Did not own car-did not give a good reason as t Did not own vehicle no reg Driving unregistered auto Driving unregistered vehicle Gla operator is not owner of vehicle Gla-not registered owner of m/v

		<p>Headlight out; not owner of veh.-car st In targeted vehicle w/o paperwork Name not on rental agreement No license or id/unk owner of vehicle No paperwork for vehicle No paperwork for vehicle driving No plate/ no paperwork No reg. Under his name of mc/ no proper No registration No valid paperwork for vehicle, not own Not reg owner Not registered owner Not registered owner of m/v Not the register owner of vehicle Oper veh w/ no registration Operating a unregistered van Operating m/v withot paper work Operating mot/veh no plate /no reg Operator not owner Operator not owner of vehicle Operator not registered owner of vehicle temp Operator of vehicle did not own vehic le Operator of vehicle did not own vehicle Regestration didnt match Unable to produce vehicle doc. Unable to produce vehicle paperwork Unable to provide info of ownership Unable to supply documents Unlicensed operator, no registartion Unlicensed operator/poss reg forgery Unreg vehicle Unregistered vehicle Veh info was expired Veh not registered to owner Veh reg a different name Veh., not belonging to person, no paper</p>
27.	<i>Entering & Exiting</i>	<p>Attempting to open bank door Attempting to open door</p>
28.	<i>Entering Abandoned Building</i>	<p>Entering apparent vacant/aband residence from Loc.usually chained and vacant</p>
29.	<i>Entering Running, Idoling Car</i>	<p>Car left running in street, keys in ign Car running unattended Entered into a car that was running Key in ignition veh unoccupied Observed entering onocc veh w/ key in ignition Vehicle left unattended and running</p>
30.	<i>Evasive Answers to Questions</i>	<p>Conflicting responses regarding veh own Inconsistant response to po questioning Inconsistant response indictive of a</p>
31.	<i>Exiting Basement</i>	<p>Exiting basement Personsgatlered exited f/cellar at loc</p>
32.	<i>Exiting Building</i>	<p>Exiting building Walking out of building carrying large bag</p>
33.	<i>Fire</i>	<p>Burning newspaper</p>

34.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Driving 10-16 automobile Fits description of third party info
35.	<i>Fleeing Scene of Accident</i>	Fleeing scene of accident
36.	<i>Furtive Movement</i>	Evasive movement Hiding in room Running from car to car #2 train Crouching behind a vehicle Crouching next to vehicle Stopping prematurely for no reason
37.	<i>GLA</i>	Breaking into car Gla Gla op Gla's Gla-auto Gla. Possible gla Suspected gla Attended gla
38.	<i>GLA Hotsheet</i>	Gla hot sheet Gla hot sheet (econoline) Gla hotsheet
39.	<i>GLA Initiative</i>	12x8 gla initiative Gla initiative Gla- initiative-maxima, nissan
40.	<i>Grand Larceny</i>	G larceny Grand larceny felony Grand larceny/extortion
41.	<i>Hands on Chains</i>	Hands on chains of commercial building
42.	<i>Hanging Out Next to ATM</i>	Hanging out at mvm's Hanging out by mvm Loitering around mvm's Loitering near mvm and turnstiles
43.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Area has high crime Area has high incidence of reported offenses Area has high incidence of crime Area has high incident of reported crime Area of crime indicated Burglary/ larceny patterns Change direction at officer sight Commonly stolen vehicle/prone location Crime area(high) Ford van gla pattern Gla location/nissan maxima Gla pattern Gla pattern econolines Gla patterns in area Grand larcenies at location Grand larceny area High crime area High crime location High crime reported High incident of veh type being stolen High incidents of gla in area High reports of gla

		High target vehicle for gla's. High volume of glas of toyt rav4 I/f ofbuilding, known burglary area Larceny location Location to area of crime activity Loitering in a high crime Ongoing crime pattern
44.	<i>Inside Closed Location</i>	Location closed susp inside
45.	<i>Inside Fence</i>	Inside fence
46.	<i>Inside Vehicle with Open Trunk</i>	Inside of vehicle w/open trunk
47.	<i>Ladders to Roof of Building</i>	Ladder on the side of buliding Ladders to starbucks roof
48.	<i>Looking into Windows</i>	A/o observed deft looking in window Appeared to be peering into windows Looking and checking doors of cars Looking in auto Looking in car Looking in car window Looking in car windows Looking in to car windows Looking in window/ friend lives here Looking into a car Looking into a motor vehicle Looking into car window Looking into cars Looking into cars and ducking behind cars Looking into parked veh Looking into parked vehicle Looking into parked vehicles Looking into store windows Looking into veh windows Looking into vehicle Looking into vehicles Looking into vehs. Looking into windows of parked vehicles Looking intoparked cars in lot Motorist refused tostop vehicle upon request Peering into parked vehicles Riding bike looking at vehicles Standing around @ park looking in vehicles Subject was looking inside parked vehicles Suspiciously standing behing vehicle/lo Tapping on windows Walking down street looking in cars
49.	<i>Looks Too Young to Drive</i>	Looks to young to drive Passenger in vehicle possibly '16"
50.	<i>Marijuana Odor; Hanging Out</i>	Smell of marijuana, hanging out in hallway
51.	<i>Misc.</i>	Bullet like hole in w/s Car stop @apl Commercial vehicle w/o name or business Doesnt live there Exposed wires Going into trunk of vehicle

		<p>Hazardous violation In car park on pump Info from rmp w/palte reader Lpr hit No documentation Nys dba4968 ford 04 blue Pin # did not match Ringing various bells to gain entry Sila Too much moving a minivan Tow truck towing blk infiniti ny plt fh Towing nissan Towing two vechiles Towing vehicle from sidewalk Under hood of vehicle Unreasonable noise from veh Van towing vehicle(pl#d8p5266) Wanted by 24 pdu Wearing latex gloves while driving</p>
52.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	<p>1995 nissan fxl8245 A Alley way Back pack Car stop Carrying bag Carrying brand new box Carrying objects Com vehicle of truck Commercial van Crowd sleeping passenger Driving friends car Driving violation Establish i.d. I/s/o bank In regards to car stop Mvm location Operating white van Possible burglary suspect Possible stolen toyota Reasonable suspicion Reckless Removing prop Riding in suspicious vehicle Row Smoking Supicious car Supicious vehicle Susp plate Suspect was operating suspicious vehicl Suspicious auto Suspicious vehicle Suspicious vehicle blocking traffic Tow truck Vehicle stop nyp dup 8536</p>
53.	<i>Missing/Expired License Plates or Reg</i>	<p>Car had expired inspections Driving with no plates on car</p>

	<i>Sticker</i>	Expired out of plate Expired out of state plate Expired plates Expired plates and reg sticker Expired reg Expired reg on veh Operating vehicle with no plates Suspected gla no plates on vehicle
54.	<i>Missing/Expired/Temp License Plates or Reg Sticker</i>	Left w/ no plate Lic plate check Missing front ny plate switched plates Missing front plate Missing lic plates Missing license plate Missing plate Missing plates Missing plates on veh Missing reg stricker on window Missing reg. Sticker Missing vehicle plates Mv without plates (occupied) No front plate No front plate / missing No front plate attached No front plate ny No lic plate No lic plate on vehicle No licence plate displayed on motorcycl No license plate No license plate displayed on vehicle No license plate on rear of vehicle No license plates No license plates visible No plate No plate displayed No plate on car No plate on mv No plate on veh No plate on vehicle No plate visible No plate- dirt bike No plates No plates displayed No plates on auto No plates on car No plates on dirt bike/ pushing bike do No plates on scooter No plates on truck No plates on veh No plates on vehicle No plates on vehicle damaged temp tag No rear license plate No rear plate No reg stkr on plate No registration sticker No tag on vehicle

		<p>No tags on vehicle No visible plate on car No visible plates Not front license plate Oper m/v with exp temp plate Oper. Motor veh. W/o plates Paper lic plate Paper license plate (temporary) Paper plate #2007 cadillac Partially visible temp plate Susp/ temp plate Suspicious dealer license plate Temp plate Temp plates Temp tag Temp tag - no plates Temp tag pn veh Temp. Plate from n.h. Templatte affixed to vehicle Temporally license plate Temporary plate Temporary plate applied to vehicle Towing 97 caravan w/no plates Towing veh w/ no plates or veh info Towing vehicle on trailer no plates Veh. Had no plates - unable to view tem Vehicle no plates(dealer plate) Vehicle towed with no plates</p>
55.	<i>Multiple Credit Card Swipes</i>	<p>Dipping c/c at several mvm machines Dipping c/c mult times Dipping credit card several times Mult swipes @ mvm Multi card use @mvm Multi swipes at mvm Multiple credit cards different names Multiple swipes @ mvm Swiping c/c at mvm Swiping numerous cards @metro reader Switching various credit cards and walking fro</p>
56.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	<p>10-11 2 in premise w/o codes 10-11 at residence w/out passcode/prope 10-11, susp at location, not a tenant, Alarm ringing/on premise, no code Auto strippling/no plates on vehicle Could not turn off alarm/ no photo id o Covered plate / broken glass Covered vin & damaged door lock Did not know passcode Dirty plate/no license Driving veh w/ possible forged plate an Driving with no license/ no plates on c Fail to stop/high speed High speed/fail to stop. Known criminal, proximity to crime loca No headlight unfamiliar operation m/v No id in a vehicle and unkown reg owner</p>

		<p>No plates no reg on vehicle No plates on vehicle lock broken No reg no ins vin # covered No vehicle history no tags bmw pa pt#hw No visible plates/trunk open Open door/ 10-11 comm burg Open door/10-11 comm burg Person on premue w/o alarm code Person w/o proper passcode for alarm Poss vehicle with no plates/ registrati Rear plate hanging commonly stolen vehi Run red light / strong odor of marijuan Swiytched plates, no regi Target vehicle. Not operated by owner Target vehicle. Operator not owner Temp tag, driver doesn't own vehicle Time, place, suspicious movements Trunk lock broken/ car not registeredto Unfamiliar operation of m/v door ajar Veh not registered ongoing gla pattern Veh stop tinted windows sopeeding refus Veh stop tinted windows speeding refuse</p>
57.	<i>NYCHA</i>	10-75v in building person shopping
58.	<i>On-Site</i>	<p>At location of job At location on 2 floor At/inside location I/o residence of radio run - residential burg In location In location where call came from Inside premises Inside building w/o i.d. Inside location Inside location sitting by door Inside of location Inside of locked premise Inside of store Inside premise Inside premise during open door job Inside store On premise On site Person in premise Person inside location Person on premis Person on premise Person on premise no code Present @ establishment Responded to r/r & suspect was sitting</p>
59.	<i>Open ATM Machine</i>	Open atm machine
60.	<i>Open door</i>	<p>Gates halfway up/person inside I/f/o open warehouse door Open apartment door Opening door of establishment Standing in front of location w/door open</p>
61.	<i>Present in Vacant Apartment</i>	Inside vacant apartment

62.	<i>Present in Vehicle at Car Dealership</i>	Inside veh i/o dealership
63.	<i>Problems with License Plates or VIN</i>	<p>2 different plates Altered vin on dashboard Auto documents inconsistent addresses Auto with no front ny plate/no reg stick Car had 1 ny plate w/ mj registration i Color registration didn't match car Covered license plate on vehicle Covered plate on tow truck Covered vin Covered vin plate Crooked license plate Dirty plate/clean car Fake license plate Forged plate Hanging license plate / def brake light Hanging license plate, broken taillight Illegible temp plate Imp displayed plate Improper plate Improperly displayed plate on vehicle Lic plate hanging off bumper Lic. Plate unable to view License did not match reg License plate cover License plate did not appear normal License plate hanging License plate improperly displayed License plate on vehicle not properly a Loose license plate Mis match plates Mismatch plate Mismatch plate not on file Mismatch plates Mismatched plates unrg motorcycle prope Mismatched veh registration Missed match plates on veh Mutilated reg Ny:edg57771016 partial vin Obstructed plate Obstructive plate Pa plate #gnx7004 does not match vehicl Paper plate over regular plate Pas plates on comm veh Plate covered by plate cover Plate falling off veh. Plate hanging off Plate hanging off veh, wires exposed by Plate registration not visible Plates wire tied to car Suspect plates/no lights Suspects vehicle vin suggested vehicle Suspicious plate/vin not matching Suspicious temp plate Temp illinois plate w/o visible dates o</p>

		<p>Temp tag had mistake on it Temporary plate covered Tow truck license plate hanging Unable to see plate, paper plate Unreadable plate Veh plates were dirty and cover Veh taxis where not display Vehicle has cat sticker & defectve brak Vin plate messed up</p>
64.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	<p>@Burg location At location of burglary At location of commercial burg At scene Location of incident Proximity to crime scene Proximity to location</p>
65.	<i>Proximity to Vehicle</i>	<p>Movments by parked car Proximity to vehicle Standing by car Standing near auto that was open Standying by parked car</p>
66.	<i>Pushing Two Bicycles</i>	<p>Pushing 2 bikes on the street</p>
67.	<i>Radio Run</i>	<p>10-10 male on premise 10-39 trespass radio run 16 veh 31 job 911 call/front door motion Job came over radio On scene radio run for 10-31 R/r Radio Radio 10-11 commercial burg Radio fall Radio run Radio run (10-32) Radio run (10-50) disorderley driver Radio run 10-31 Radio run 32 Radio run attempt break in church 1 ave & e 116 Radio run for burg Radio run for burglary Radio run no password Radio run of a 10-10 calls for help at the loc Radio run of a burglary Radio run of burg (commercial) Radio run phone location Radio run, larceny at broadway junction Regards to 22</p>
68.	<i>Rear Entry & Exit</i>	<p>Moving small bags out of back of house Observed by 112 pct removing boxes from back of</p>
69.	<i>Rear of Building</i>	<p>Behind building In r/o home depot while closed</p>

		In rear of house
70.	<i>Reckless or Erratic Driving</i>	<p> 1 plated; driving fast Dangerous driving Driving auto recklessly, then refusing Driving erratic at high rate of speed Driving erratically Driving erratically in common stolen m/v Driving erratic at high speed Driving erratically Driving erratically away from rmp Driving fast- dangerous/ building Driving in a reckless manner Driving in circles as if joy riding Driving in circles as if joyriding Driving into oncoming traffic Driving no headlights and swinging Driving no headlights/tinted window Driving on sidewalk Driving reckless Driving reckless up rogers avenue Driving recklessly Driving recklessly as if attempting to Driving the wrong way up a street Driving wrong direction Driving wrong way on one way Dvg w/ no headlights on, erratic drg up Erratic driving Erratic driving at sight of poice Erratic driving Erratic driving at sight of police Evasive and aggressive driving/exited v In a vehicle driving recklessly Irattic driving Operated vehicle recklessly through red Operated vehicle recklessly through tra Operating m.v. eratically Operating m/v aggressively Operating vehicle in reckless manner Rckless driving Reckeless driving Reckless driving Reckless driving on irving place Reckless driving passenger 347-824-5517 Unreasonable speed/erratic turns Vechicle driving evocatively </p>
71.	<i>Refusal to Stop Vehicle</i>	<p> Previously did not pull over for us Refusal to stop vehicle for uniform po Wouldnt pull over/cell phone infraction </p>
72.	<i>Roof</i>	<p> Climbing across terraces On roof kneeling down Rope coming from roof </p>
73.	<i>Running Indoors</i>	<p> Running around inside the building </p>
74.	<i>Running, Idoling Car</i>	<p> Car running, no occupants Vehicle idoling at isolated location </p>
75.	<i>Searching Back of Vehicle</i>	<p> Searching back of van </p>

76.	<i>Shopping Cart</i>	Pushing a cart by abandoned building, possible Pushing shopping cart down block
77.	<i>Sitting/Sleeping in Parked Car</i>	6 males parked in vacant lot Laying in rear of car Parked and sitting in back seat Sleeping in vehicle blocking roadway
78.	<i>Speeding</i>	Driving @ high rate of speed Driving at a high rate of speed Driving at high rate of speed Driving fast Driving fast/ tints Driving vehicle at high rate of speed Excessive speed Failed to stop at stop sign and signal Head light out (driving really fast) Head light out traveling at high rate Honking horn trying to hurry past sanit In a vehicle that was speeding In vehicle that was operating in high s Operating auto high spee Operating m/v w/o lights high rate of s Speed Speeding in residential area
79.	<i>Standing On Vehicle</i>	Standing on vehicle
80.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	95 maxima unreasonable noise/modified m A/o observed no lights on veh / trunk l Damaged headlight Dark windows Defective headlight Defective headlt Disobey sign Disobey signs Disobey steady red light Disobey traffic device Driving on cellphone/renatl veh was ove Excessive tint Excessively tinted windows Failed to signal Failing to comply with traffic sign Headlight out Headlights missing Heavily damaged car Illegal window tint Left broken head light M/v with heavy tinted windows No headlights No lights front + rear Not obeying traffic laws (flight?) Observation of a traffic infraction On hydrant Operating veh w/out headlights Passenger inside motor veh w/no lights Passing several vehicles on right Running stop sign Stop for cellphone violation Stped motorist for headphones while dri

		<p>Suspicious van broken tail light Tinted windows Tinted windows on vehicle, upon car sto Traffic infraction Traffic infraction dwi Traffic infraction for seatbelt violati Traffic stop Traffic stop (tinted window) Traffic stopp Traffic violation Veh with fl plates parked on fire hydra Vehicular infraction Very ionfraction Vtl violation Vtl violations Walking a motorcycle on the sidewalk</p>
81.	<i>Trespassing</i>	Lawful stop for trespassing
82.	<i>Tried to Open Car Doors</i>	Tried to open car doors
83.	<i>Unfamiliar with Operation of Vehicle</i>	<p>Appered unfamiliar with operation of vehicle Did not appear to know how to operate a motorcy Driving too slow and unfamiliar with vehicle Infamiliarity with auto Operator of vehicle not familiar with o Unfam w veh Unfamiliar w operation of vehicle Unfamiliar w/motor vehicle/car alarm on Unfamiliar w/vehicle Unfamiliar with operation of m/v Unfamiliar with vehicle</p>
84.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	<p>Left blank Missing Missing info N/a None Not listed Other Unk Unknown X Xxx Xxxxx</p>
85.	<i>Vehicle Checkpoint</i>	<p>Checkpoint Gla checkpoint Vehicle check point</p>
86.	<i>Vehicle Damage Consistent with GLA</i>	<p>Back door broken on van Broken car window Broken car window lights Broken door handle Broken door lock Broken door lock (drivers side) Broken door lock and ignition Broken door lock/drivers side Broken glove compartment lock Broken lock Broken lock on both passenger driver do</p>

		<p> Broken rear drivers side corner window Broken rear lock Broken rear window Broken rear window/covered vin Broken side door locked Broken steering wheel column Broken streing coloum Broken tail lights Broken trunk lock Broken trunk lock & taped window Broken window Broken windows Car window broken paneling missing colu Condition of vehicle indicative of a st Damage to lock, fl plates Damaged door lock Damaged doorlock/window Damaged key locks Door handle broke on econoline Door handle loose Door lock of vehicle was popped Door locks popped pass & drivers side d Driver's door lock broken Driving suspicious defective vehicle Driving vehicle with damaged door Interior door panel removed / damaged Missing equipment, steering column miss Nissan broken window No door on handle No trunk lock Operate late model m.v. truck w/missing Pass lock broken/column broke Passenger with broken back window Raer lock popped out ny reg ffz1482 Rear lock popped out - ny reg # 2166af Shattered back window/ broken tail ligh Shattered pass glass Steering column and ignition vehicles t Trunk lock busted Trunks lock was popped. Windows shattered in vehicle </p>
87.	<i>Vehicle is Reported Stolen</i>	<p> Came back 1016 Car reg to fem plate reader went off Client id#193232882 plate reader hit Cpr hit 512 honda Follow perp w/stolen goods License plate reader hit Mv had stolen rear ny plate t492230c Plate came back stolen Plate ceador hit Plate check reveadled veh stolen Plate didnt match reg Plate didnt match vehicle Plate does not match vehicle Plate hunter hit Plate mismatch </p>

		Plate no match to veh Plate not matching car Plate not on file Plate reader alerted gla Plate reader came w/a stolen veh Plate reader detects stolen veh Plate reader did alarm Plate reader hit Plate reader hit for gla Plate reader hit stolen vehicle Plate reader reb/susp reg Plate reader stolen plate Plate reads stolen plates Plate scame back stolen 265nxc, fl Plate vehicle no match Plate w/ no record/no vehicle paperwork Plates did not match veh Plates do not match veh Plates don't match Plates dont match vehicle Plates reported stolen Ram plate-partial vin came back stolen The plate vehicle stolen Vehicle impounded according to mdt chec
88.	<i>Witness Id</i>	Comp pointed suspect out I knows suspect of robbery Picked out by c/v
89.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Complaint from witness Complaint of male burglarizing Info from store security Radio run/report from witness Report from c/w 10 31 Report from victim Report from witness Store security suspects perps stealing in stor Super states subject broke into apt.
90.	<i>Witness to a Crime</i>	Witness

Table C4. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Property Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Burglary</i>	Apparently Justified
2.	<i>Actions Indicative of GLA</i>	Apparently Justified
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Larceny</i>	Apparently Justified
4.	<i>Actions Indicative of Theft of Services</i>	Apparently Justified
5.	<i>Actions Indicative of Trespass</i>	Apparently Justified
6.	<i>Alarm</i>	Conditionally Justified
7.	<i>Banging Door</i>	Conditionally Justified
8.	<i>Bumping Into Subway Passengers</i>	Conditionally Justified
9.	<i>Burglary</i>	Apparently Unjustified
10.	<i>Car Accident</i>	Apparently Unjustified
11.	<i>Car Damage Consistent with GLA</i>	Conditionally Justified
12.	<i>Car Parts</i>	Conditionally Justified
13.	<i>Carrying Large Electronics</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Carrying Merchandise in Shopping Cart</i>	Conditionally Justified
15.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	Conditionally Justified
16.	<i>Casing</i>	Apparently Justified
17.	<i>Changing Direction at Sight of Officers</i>	Conditionally Justified
18.	<i>Checking Mailboxes</i>	Conditionally Justified
19.	<i>Climbing on Fence</i>	Conditionally Justified
20.	<i>Commonly Stolen Vehicle</i>	Conditionally Justified
21.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Conditionally Justified
22.	<i>Disobey Park Rules</i>	Conditionally Justified
23.	<i>Disobeying Subway Rules</i>	Apparently Unjustified
24.	<i>Does Not Know Passcode</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>Driving Slow</i>	Conditionally Justified
26.	<i>Driving Without License or Registration</i>	Apparently Justified
27.	<i>Entering and Exiting</i>	Apparently Unjustified
28.	<i>Entering Abandoned Building</i>	Conditionally Justified
29.	<i>Entering Running, Idling Car</i>	Conditionally Justified
30.	<i>Evasive Answers to Questions</i>	Conditionally Justified
31.	<i>Exiting Basement</i>	Conditionally Justified
32.	<i>Exiting Building</i>	Conditionally Justified
33.	<i>Fire</i>	Apparently Unjustified
34.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Conditionally Justified
35.	<i>Fleeing Scene of Accident</i>	Conditionally Justified
36.	<i>Furtive Movement</i>	Conditionally Justified
37.	<i>GLA</i>	Apparently Unjustified
38.	<i>GLA Hotsheet</i>	Conditionally Justified
39.	<i>GLA Initiative</i>	Conditionally Justified
40.	<i>Grand Larceny</i>	Apparently Unjustified
41.	<i>Hands on Chains</i>	Conditionally Justified
42.	<i>Hanging Out Next to ATM</i>	Conditionally Justified
43.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Conditionally Justified
44.	<i>Inside Closed Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
45.	<i>Inside Fence</i>	Conditionally Justified
46.	<i>Inside Vehicle with Open Trunk</i>	Conditionally Justified
47.	<i>Ladders to Roof of Building</i>	Conditionally Justified
48.	<i>Looking into Windows</i>	Conditionally Justified

49.	<i>Looks too Young to Drive</i>	Conditionally Justified
50.	<i>Marijuana Odor; Hanging Out</i>	Conditionally Justified
51.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
52.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
53.	<i>Missing/Expired License Plates or Reg Sticker</i>	Conditionally Justified
54.	<i>Missing/Expired/Temp License Plates or Reg Sticker</i>	Conditionally Justified
55.	<i>Multiple Credit Card Swipes</i>	Conditionally Justified
56.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Apparently Justified
57.	<i>NYCHA</i>	Apparently Unjustified
58.	<i>On-Site</i>	Conditionally Justified
59.	<i>Open ATM Machine</i>	Conditionally Justified
60.	<i>Open door</i>	Conditionally Justified
61.	<i>Present in Vacant Apartment</i>	Conditionally Justified
62.	<i>Present in Vehicle at Car Dealership</i>	Conditionally Justified
63.	<i>Problems with License Plates or VIN</i>	Apparently Justified
64.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
65.	<i>Proximity to Vehicle</i>	Conditionally Justified
66.	<i>Pushing Two Bicycles</i>	Conditionally Justified
67.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Conditionally Justified
68.	<i>Rear Entry & Exit</i>	Conditionally Justified
69.	<i>Rear of Building</i>	Conditionally Justified
70.	<i>Reckless or Erratic Driving</i>	Conditionally Justified
71.	<i>Refusal to Stop Vehicle</i>	Conditionally Justified
72.	<i>Roof</i>	Conditionally Justified
73.	<i>Running Indoors</i>	Conditionally Justified
74.	<i>Running, Idling Car</i>	Conditionally Justified
75.	<i>Searching Back of Vehicle</i>	Conditionally Justified
76.	<i>Shopping Cart</i>	Conditionally Justified
77.	<i>Sitting/Sleeping in Parked Car</i>	Conditionally Justified
78.	<i>Speeding</i>	Conditionally Justified
79.	<i>Standing On Vehicle</i>	Apparently Unjustified
80.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Apparently Unjustified
81.	<i>Trespassing</i>	Apparently Unjustified
82.	<i>Tried to Open Car Doors</i>	Conditionally Justified
83.	<i>Unfamiliar with Operation of Vehicle</i>	Conditionally Justified
84.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
85.	<i>Vehicle Checkpoint</i>	Apparently Unjustified
86.	<i>Vehicle Damage Consistent with GLA</i>	Conditionally Justified
87.	<i>Vehicle is Reported Stolen</i>	Apparently Justified
88.	<i>Witness Id</i>	Apparently Justified
89.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Conditionally Justified
90.	<i>Witness to a Crime</i>	Apparently Unjustified

3. Weapons Offenses

Table C5. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Weapons Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Kidnapping</i>	Observed male being put into van
2.	<i>Adjusting Waistband</i>	Adjusting r/ side of waist area Adjusting waistband Grabbing waist band multiple times Holding waistband Observed fixing belt in a manner of possibly co Reaching into waistband Shifting waistband Waistband adjustments
3.	<i>Associate of Shooting Victim</i>	Associate of shooting victim
4.	<i>Association with other suspicious person</i>	Sitting with defendant With a suspect who fits the description
5.	<i>Bottle</i>	Water bottle
6.	<i>Box Cutter in Plain View</i>	Box cutter Carrying boxcutter on waistband Pulled box cutter out back pocket
7.	<i>Bulge in Clothing</i>	Bottle back pocket Buldge at waistband Bulge Bulge - cell phone Bulge - cellphone Bulge - heavy coat Bulge left rear pockets - coke bottle Bulge on waist in stairwell Bulgemin waistline (juice bottle) Cell phone bulge Cpw bulge-book Front left pocket Hevey pockets buge in waistband Large bulge right hip side Left front pocket Magazine in right front pocket Ouline of knife in pocket Outline of a hard object Outline of a knife on waist Outline of hard object Outline of hard object (game controller) Outline of hard object in front pocket hoody Outline of knife in pocket Outlined of scissor in front pocket Right front pocket
8.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	Person stopped was carrying a stick Screw driver Tools inside car Walking with a 2x4 piece of wood with nails sti
9.	<i>Casing</i>	Casing location
10.	<i>Cell Phone</i>	1 cell phone Blackberry, ipod Cell phone

		Cell phone w/case Cellphone Cellphone and wallet Cellphone charger Neg. Results mp3 player in left pocket Phone Rgt rear pants pocket (cellphone)
11.	<i>Changing Direction at Sight of Officers</i>	Booked up to avoid car stop check point
12.	<i>CPW-Offense Name Only</i>	Cpw Cpw recidivist
13.	<i>Disobey park rules</i>	Fail to comply with park regulations In park In park afer dark. Inside park after dusk
14.	<i>Disorderly Conduct</i>	Discon
15.	<i>Driving without license or registration</i>	Operasting veh with no lic or id Operator of vehicle was not owner of vehicle
16.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Fits description of person with alleged gun Fits script of 32 auto
17.	<i>Furtive Movement</i>	Evasive behavior Furtive movements Holding item under jacket
18.	<i>Gang Affiliation</i>	Flashing gang signs Known gang memeber Wearing gang color, hair brush in pocket
19.	<i>Gun Run</i>	Gun run Gun run at location
20.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Hanging around street corner
21.	<i>Hat in Pocket</i>	Hat in hoody pocket
22.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	High robbery area Robbery location
23.	<i>Knife Case</i>	Empty case for knife
24.	<i>Knife Clip</i>	A clip resembled a riesfe Black knife clip right front pocket Clip of knife Clip of knife on pocket Clip on left pocket Clip on pants pocket Clip on right pocket Exposed knife clip in public view Knife clip Knife clip left pocket Knife clip-front left pants pocket Knifeclip on outer clothing Metal clip Metal clip attached to butt end of knife Metal clip right pants pocket Object clip resembles to knife clip Observed clip on pocket Observed visible clip on jean's pocket Shiny clips on left front pocket resembling a Silver clip Visible knife clip
25.	<i>Knife in Plain View</i>	Appear to have a clip on knife

		Appear to have a knife clipped to pants Knife clipped to front right pocket Knife clipped to outside of pants pocket Knife clipped to pants Knife clipped to right front pants pocket Knife clipped to shorts pocket Knife clipped to the front right pocket Knife in plain view Knife in plainview Knife in public view Knife on keychain Knife clipped to left side jeans pocket Narco sale/knife
26.	<i>Littering</i>	Littering
27.	<i>Loitering</i>	Loitering in hallway
28.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	Smell weed Smelled marijuana when group walked out Strong odor marijuana Strong odor of marijuana
29.	<i>Misc.</i>	Cab safety check S/w q818-11 Sila
30.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Result of an arrest Suspicious
31.	<i>Money Clip</i>	Money clip on pants pocket
32.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Firearm found in common area of house r/r for 59
33.	<i>Nervous Expression</i>	Nervous look while waling in
34.	<i>Object in Plain View</i>	Carring object in plain view
35.	<i>Officer Safety</i>	Officer safety
36.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Investigate illegal firearms possession
37.	<i>Open Container</i>	Open container of alcohol
38.	<i>Partial View of Knife</i>	Butt end of a knife Butt end of a knife with clip Butt end of knife
39.	<i>Pen clip</i>	Pen clip
40.	<i>Problems with License Plates or VIN</i>	Veh plates covered
41.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	At location of 34 male shot At location of gun run Cpw/shooting in location Match description location Outside location of the shooting Proximity Running from direction of crime Shooting location Suspect running in location of male shot/ shot Vicinity of shots fired job
42.	<i>Proximity to Gun Paraphernalia</i>	Bullet on car floor Pistol grips on counter in residence
43.	<i>Proximity to Weapon</i>	At party where weapon found Knife on floor
44.	<i>Radio Run</i>	10.52 with a knife 10-10 narco/ knife involved 52 w/firearm at above location 911 radio run

		R/r at loc R/r man with a gun Radio run Radio run for gun Radio run males with guns Radio run of a dispute w/ a knife Radio run of firearm @ location Radio run of shots fired @ 2111 hughes avenue Radio run with a gun Records to firearm radio run Report of firearm of location Respond to a 52 knife Shots fired - radio run
45.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	Search warrant
46.	<i>Shots Fired</i>	Lives in building heard shots Shots fired
47.	<i>Smoking hand-rolled cigarette</i>	Smoking hand rolled cigarette
48.	<i>Suspect discusses illegal behavior</i>	Admition of having drugs on him Overheard conversation of weapons possession
49.	<i>Suspicious Clothing</i>	Skimask
50.	<i>Touching Own Pocket</i>	Hold front pocket when he saw police Usp grabbing on pocket while arguing w others
51.	<i>Traffic Violation</i>	Heavy tinted windows Illegally parked Traffic infraction Vtl infraction Vtl violations
52.	<i>Trespass</i>	Trespass Trespassing Tresspassing
53.	<i>Truancy (Offense Name Only)</i>	Initial stop for truancy Truancy
54.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	N/a No further information given. None Unk Xxxxxx
55.	<i>Unreasonable noise</i>	Unreasonable noise
56.	<i>Wallet</i>	Wallet Wallet keys in front right pant pocket
57.	<i>Witness Id</i>	C/v statement- "hass" firearm Id
58.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Informed by another Report from witness Repot from a witness
59.	<i>Witness to a Crime</i>	Witness Witness on scene
60.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Loud dispute

Table C6. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Weapons Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Kidnapping</i>	Apparently Justified
2.	<i>Adjusting Waistband</i>	Conditionally Justified
3.	<i>Associate of Shooting Victim</i>	Conditionally Justified
4.	<i>Association with other suspicious person</i>	Conditionally Justified
5.	<i>Bottle</i>	Apparently Unjustified
6.	<i>Box Cutter in Plain View</i>	Conditionally Justified
7.	<i>Bulge in Clothing</i>	Conditionally Justified
8.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	Conditionally Justified
9.	<i>Casing</i>	Apparently Justified
10.	<i>Cell Phone</i>	Apparently Unjustified
11.	<i>Changing Direction at Sight of Officers</i>	Conditionally Justified
12.	<i>CPW-Offense Name Only</i>	Apparently Unjustified
13.	<i>Disobey park rules</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Disorderly Conduct</i>	Apparently Unjustified
15.	<i>Driving without license or registration</i>	Apparently Justified
16.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Conditionally Justified
17.	<i>Furtive Movement</i>	Conditionally Justified
18.	<i>Gang Affiliation</i>	Conditionally Justified
19.	<i>Gun Run</i>	Unknown
20.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Apparently Unjustified
21.	<i>Hat in Pocket</i>	Apparently Unjustified
22.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Conditionally Justified
23.	<i>Knife Case</i>	Conditionally Justified
24.	<i>Knife Clip</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>Knife in Plain View</i>	Conditionally Justified
26.	<i>Littering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
27.	<i>Loitering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
28.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	Conditionally Justified
29.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
30.	<i>Misc. – SILA</i>	Unknown
31.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
32.	<i>Money Clip</i>	Conditionally Justified
33.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Conditionally Justified
34.	<i>Nervous Expression</i>	Conditionally Justified
35.	<i>Object in Plain View</i>	Conditionally Justified
36.	<i>Officer Safety</i>	Apparently Unjustified
37.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Conditionally Justified
38.	<i>Open Container</i>	Conditionally Justified
39.	<i>Partial View of Knife</i>	Conditionally Justified
40.	<i>Pen clip</i>	Conditionally Justified
41.	<i>Problems with License Plates or VIN</i>	Apparently Justified
42.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
43.	<i>Proximity to Gun Paraphernalia</i>	Conditionally Justified
44.	<i>Proximity to Weapon</i>	Conditionally Justified
45.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Conditionally Justified
46.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	Conditionally Justified
47.	<i>Shots Fired</i>	Conditionally Justified
48.	<i>Smoking hand-rolled cigarette</i>	Apparently Unjustified
49.	<i>Suspect discusses illegal behavior</i>	Apparently Justified
50.	<i>Suspicious Clothing</i>	Conditionally Justified
51.	<i>Touching Own Pocket</i>	Conditionally Justified

52.	<i>Traffic Violation</i>	Apparently Unjustified
53.	<i>Trespass</i>	Apparently Unjustified
54.	<i>Truancy (Offense Name Only)</i>	Apparently Unjustified
55.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
56.	<i>Unreasonable noise</i>	Apparently Unjustified
57.	<i>Wallet</i>	Apparently Unjustified
58.	<i>Witness Id</i>	Apparently Justified
59.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Conditionally Justified
60.	<i>Witness to a Crime</i>	Apparently Unjustified
61.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Apparently Justified

4. Drug Offenses

Table C7. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Drugs Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Apparent Smoking of Marijuana</i>	A/o observed deft smoking marijuana A/o observed deft smoking marijuana cig in publ Appeared to be smoking marijuana Holding lit marijuana cigarette Marijuana cigar in left hand Observed deft smoking marijuana Observed smoking alledged marijuana cigarette Observed smoking alleged marijuana cigarette bu Observed smoking an alledged marijuana cigaret Observed smoking and passing marijuana cigarett Obsrv possibly smoking marijuana Smoking cigerette resembling marijuana Smoking lit marijuana cigar Smoking marijuana Smoking marijuana cigar in open Smoking marijuana in public view Smoking of what appeared to be brown marijuana Smoking poss marihuana cig Smoking/destroyed marijuana in public Subj was smoking/believed it was a marijuana Subj. Appeared to be smoking marihuana
2.	<i>Cigar/Cigarettes</i>	Cigar Cigarettes Lit brown cigar in public view. Smoking brown wrapper cigar in public Smoking cigar Smoking cigarette
3.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Pursuit of arrested perp
4.	<i>Drug Paraphernalia</i>	Crack pipe in plain view Deft was observed w/a crack pipe w/residue. Galss pipe containing cocainein right hand Glass pipe containing cocaine in right hand Hand to hand exchange of rolling papers Holding a marihuana cigar Holding glass pipe with crack cocaine residue Holding marijuana cigar Perp holding marijuana cigarette
5.	<i>Drug Possession</i>	In poss of cs
6.	<i>Drug Transaction</i>	Buying narcotics Drug sales Drug transaction
7.	<i>Drugs in Plainview</i>	1 bag of marijuana plainview, right hand Carstop/observed marijuana Cocaine in plain view Holding bag of marijuana in right hand Holding heroin in public view Marijuana in deft's hand Marijuana in plain view Marijuana plain view Observed deft with marijauna Observed throwing drugs out of vechicle window

		Plain view of narcotics
8.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Drug prone location Known criminal activity in area
9.	<i>Loitering</i>	Loiternig
10.	<i>Marijuana in Public View</i>	Marijuana in public Marijuana in public view Marijuana open to public view Possession of marijuana in public view
11.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	Car stop/unbarable smell of marijuna Cpm - strong smell marijuana Distinctive marijuana smell Heavy smell of marijuana Lite cigarette smelling of marijuana Marijuana odor Marijuana odor in area Marijuana odor in vicinity Marijuana smell Marijuana smell in vehicle Oder of matijuana Odor Odor emanating from vehicle of marijuana Odor marijuana from i/o car Odor of marihuana Odor of marijuana Odor of marijuana @ location Odor of marijuana from car during car stop Odor of marijuana from car stop Odor of marijuana from cra Odor of marijuana in hallway Odor of marijuana. Odor of mj Ordor Passenger in veh - strong odor of marijuana Passenger in vehicle with strong marijuana odor Scent of marijuana Scented marjuana Smell Smell emanating Smell emanating Smell marihuana Smell marijuana Smell marijuana in air/anyn complaint Smell of alleged marijuana Smell of burning of marijuana Smell of burnt marijuana in air Smell of marijuana Smell of marijuana in air Smell of marijuana in the vicinity / smoking a Smell of marijuana in veh Smell of marijuana was coming from the vehicle Smelle emanating Smelled marijuana Smelled strong odor of marijuana Smells of marijuana in stairwell Strange aroma coming from ashtray Strange smell of marijuana

		<p>Strong marihuana oder Strong marijuana odor Strong odor Strong odor marijuana Strong odor of marihuana Strong odor of marijuana Strong odor of marijuana at location Strong odor of marijuana coming from motor vehi Strong odor of marijuana coming from vehicle Strong odor of marijuana in area Strong odor of marijuana in veh Strong odor of marijuana in vehicle Strong odor of marijuana pertaining from perso Strong odor of marijuana present Strong order of marihuana Strong sent of marijuana in air Strong smell Strong smell marijuana in vehicle Strong smell of marijuana Strong smell of marijuana on person</p>
12.	<i>Marijuana Possession</i>	<p>Cpm Mariguana cigar Possession of alleged marijuana cigarette</p>
13.	<i>Misc.</i>	<p>S/w Signs of marijuana use</p>
14.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	<p>Arrest Dmv records Tenant in building</p>
15.	<i>Missing/Expired/Temp License Plates or Reg Sticker</i>	<p>No plate</p>
16.	<i>Money Exchanged</i>	<p>Use exchanged</p>
17.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	<p>Exiting park after hours with smell of marijua Lingering in lobby/ radio run of narcotic trans Odor of marijuana/ loitering in hallway Philly blunt in his hand & smell of marijuana i Smell of marihuana / open flame</p>
18.	<i>NYCHA</i>	<p>Deft exiting clean halls building</p>
19.	<i>Objects in Plainview</i>	<p>Items in plain view Observed object in hand Passing objects b/w them in dark park Plain view</p>
20.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	<p>Federal investigation Ongoing narcotics investigation</p>
21.	<i>Radio Run</i>	<p>911 Radio run Radio run for csale of marijuana Radio run narco sale</p>
22.	<i>Rolling Apparent Marijuana Cigarette</i>	<p>Possibly rolling marijuana cigarette Rolling a brown cigarette Rolling a cigarette Rolling up a philly Rolling what looked to be a joint</p>
23.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	<p>Inside of location where search warrant Search warrant</p>

24.	<i>Smoking</i>	Believe to be smoking Smoking Smoking in public Smoking while seated on sidewalk
25.	<i>Suspect discusses illegal behavior</i>	Siad "i dropped my blunt and lit something up t
26.	<i>Traffic Stop</i>	Car stop
27.	<i>Undercover Drug Buy</i>	Undercover narcotic buy
28.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	N/a Na Unk Unknown
29.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Report from witness

Table C8. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Drugs Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Apparent Smoking of Marijuana</i>	Apparently Justified
2.	<i>Cigar/Cigarettes</i>	Conditionally Justified
3.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Conditionally Justified
4.	<i>Drug Paraphernalia</i>	Apparently Justified
5.	<i>Drug Possession</i>	Apparently Unjustified
6.	<i>Drug Transaction</i>	Apparently Unjustified
7.	<i>Drugs in Plainview</i>	Apparently Justified
8.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Conditionally Justified
9.	<i>Loitering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
10.	<i>Marijuana in Public View</i>	Apparently Unjustified
11.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	Conditionally Justified
12.	<i>Marijuana Possession</i>	Apparently Unjustified
13.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
15.	<i>Missing/Expired/Temp License Plates or Reg Sticker</i>	Apparently Unjustified
16.	<i>Money Exchanged</i>	Conditionally Justified
17.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Apparently Justified
18.	<i>NYCHA</i>	Apparently Unjustified
19.	<i>Objects in Plainview</i>	Conditionally Justified
20.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Conditionally Justified
21.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Conditionally Justified
22.	<i>Rolling Apparent Marijuana Cigarette</i>	Apparently Justified
23.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	Conditionally Justified
24.	<i>Smoking</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>Suspect discusses illegal behavior</i>	Apparently Justified
26.	<i>Traffic Stop</i>	Apparently Unjustified
27.	<i>Undercover Drug Buy</i>	Apparently Justified
28.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
29.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Conditionally Justified

5. Trespass

Table C9. Coding Categories for "Other Stop Circumstance" in Trespass Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Acting As Lookout</i>	Outside of residence/lookout
2.	<i>Actions Indicative Of Theft Of Services</i>	Asking for swipes Entered w/out payment clerk permitted Manipulate turnstile Manipulated turnstile Manipulating turnstile
3.	<i>Actions Indicative Of Trespassing</i>	Male on premise during non business hou Not authorized to be there Taking pictures inside pvt lot
4.	<i>After Hours</i>	In lot after final showing Inside locked storage facility after hours
5.	<i>Alarm</i>	10-11 10-11 @ bank 10-11 from central 10-11 radio run Attempt to enter building of a commercial alam Inside location activated burg alarm
6.	<i>Apparent Smoking Of Marijuana</i>	A/o observed deft smoking a marijuana c Smoking marijuana in building
7.	<i>Association With Other Suspicious Person</i>	Associated w 2 suspects banned from mcd
8.	<i>Basement</i>	Was in basment w/o perm or a authority Washing facein basemant
9.	<i>Cell Phone</i>	Keys/cellphone
10.	<i>Changing Direction At Sight Of Officers</i>	At sight of po Change direction at officer sight Change direction sight of officer and cell pho Change flight when seen officer Changing direction at sight of po Changing direction at sight of po. Leaving building sight of po's Upon approach deft fled
11.	<i>Common area</i>	In hallway In hallway of building In staircase In stairwell In the stair smoking a cigarette Inside apt bldg 5th flr hallway Inside apt entrance Inside hallway Leaning on lobby walk Leaning on lobby wall Observed in lobby On stiarwell On the 14 floor stairwell Pacing in stairwell Standing by the stairs Standing in hallway Standing in lobby Standing in stairwell Stopped in hallway Stopped on the 4th floor stairwell

		Walking in the hallway
12.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Known to trespass on public housing Po knowledge of perp arrested in laf ga
13.	<i>Disobey Park Rules</i>	In park after dark. In park after hours In park after posted hours In park with posted signs no trespassin In playground after dark Individual hanging out in the park afte Inside nyc playground after closing Inside park after closing Inside park after closing hrs Loiter in park after closing Park after 1 am Park after dusk Walking in nyc park after dusk
14.	<i>Doubling Up At Subway Turnstyle</i>	Using one metro card for two people
15.	<i>Drug Paraphernalia</i>	Deft displayed a marijuana cig
16.	<i>Enter Subway Through Exit Gate</i>	Enter rear doors of bus
17.	<i>Entering & exiting</i>	Coming out of bldg Enter & exit bldg Enter a gated area Enter a restricted area Entering & exiting Entering and exiting building Exiting building Exiting location In and out Leaving house Leaving scholl property Observed defendant walk through open exit gate Observed deft walk through open exit gate Observed entering through exit gate Observed individual walk through an open gate Observed male enter through exit gate Walk through exit gate Walk thru exit gate
18.	<i>Entry Through Exit Door</i>	Enter system via exitgate Entering through service gate Used service gate to enter Walked through emergency gate Walked through exit gate
19.	<i>Evasive Answers To Officer Questions</i>	Didn't known apt number he was visting Unaware of name & apt visiting in build
20.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Fits description
21.	<i>Furtive Movements</i>	Hanging out in lobby, ducking in and ou The person was looking nervous
22.	<i>Gang Affiliation</i>	Gang meeting
23.	<i>Hanging out</i>	Blocking entrance to building Blocking entrance to same loc Came out of bidg/hanging around area Congregating in hallway Congregating in lobby not a nycha resident Deft hanging out in the street DEFT STANDING IN FRONT OF LOCATION

		<p>NOT</p> <p>Doesnt live in building hanging out in</p> <p>Hang out in lobby</p> <p>Hanging around in hallway</p> <p>Hanging around lobby</p> <p>Hanging in hallway</p> <p>Hanging in lobby</p> <p>Hanging in staircase</p> <p>Hanging in stairwell</p> <p>Hanging in the lobby</p> <p>Hanging out</p> <p>Hanging out i/f/o/ lobby</p> <p>Hanging out in building (valid reason)</p> <p>Hanging out in hallway</p> <p>Hanging out in lobby</p> <p>Hanging out in lobby area</p> <p>Hanging out in lobby of building</p> <p>Hanging out in lobby of location</p> <p>Hanging out in stairway</p> <p>Hanging out on 3rd floor of location</p> <p>In the stairwell</p> <p>Inside building</p> <p>Inside location</p> <p>Inside of location</p> <p>Large group</p> <p>Loc of people</p> <p>Observed of 2nd floor</p> <p>Waiting in lobby proper id</p> <p>Waiting lobby</p>
24.	<i>Hanging Out Near Atm Machine</i>	Inside atm
25.	<i>High crime</i>	<p>Area had high incidence of rep crime</p> <p>Area has high occurrence of incident under inves</p> <p>Crime location</p> <p>Drug prone location/criminal trespass</p> <p>Grand larceny prone spot</p> <p>Hanging out in drug prone location</p> <p>High incidence of offense</p> <p>High occurrence of crime under investigation</p> <p>Robbery prone location</p> <p>Shootings & stabbing incidents</p> <p>Standing outside building in robbery pr</p>
26.	<i>Improper Id</i>	<p>Id none</p> <p>Improper id</p> <p>No id possible trespass</p> <p>No proof of residence</p> <p>On prem. W/o proper code</p>
27.	<i>Keyless entry</i>	<p>(qfe) quest for excellence (keyless entry)</p> <p>Attempting to gain entry without key</p> <p>Did not have point entry key</p> <p>Enter & exit w/o keys to bldg</p> <p>Enter building w/o key</p> <p>Enter building without key</p> <p>Enter nycha bldg w/ no key</p> <p>Enter the building with out a key</p> <p>Enter the building without key</p> <p>Enter w/o key</p>

		<p>Enter w/o keys Enter w/out key Enter with no key Enter without keys Entered building with no keys Entered building without key Entered building without key, Entered building without keys Entered through security gate w/o key Entered w/o key (lobby) Entered without key Entered without key / back door Entered without using key or ringing do Entering building without keys/ loiteri Entering nycha without a key Gain entry w/o key Gain entry w/o key to building Key less entry Keyless Keyless ent Keyless entry Keyless entry nycha building Keyless entry to nycha building Keyless netry Loitering, keyless entry No key No key door enterance No key entry No key entry into building Opened door without key Suspect entered apt building w/o key Unable to enter apartment w/ key Waiting for entry via tenants</p>
28.	<i>Lingering</i>	<p>Lingering Lingering in building Lingering in hallway Lingering in lobby Linguring in stairwell</p>
29.	<i>Loitering</i>	<p>Loitering in staircase Loitedring in lobby Loiter in stairway Loitering Loitering @ lobby Loitering @14 fl hallway Loitering at 6 floor stairwell Loitering at entrance of building Loitering at station Loitering hall Loitering hallway Loitering i/s/o lobby Loitering in 3rd fl hallway Loitering in a nycha building Loitering in bldgg Loitering in building Loitering in building stairawell Loitering in front of building</p>

		Loitering in hall Loitering in hallway Loitering in hallway. Loitering in lobby Loitering in lobby of clean halls Loitering in lobby. Odor of marijuana Loitering in main lobby hallway Loitering in staircase Loitering in stairs Loitering in stairway Loitering in stairwell Loitering in the bluiding Loitering in the hallway Loitering in the hallway. Loitering in the lobby Loitering in the lobby/hallway Loitering in walkway Loitering inside a clean halls bldg Loitering inside lobby Loitering lobby Loitering on main floor Loitering on nyc property Loitering on stairs of building Loitering outside building Loitering stairwell Loitering with no general purpose Loitering in stairwell Observed loitering in bldg Remained at the above location Suspect observed loitering Wandering hallway
30.	<i>Looking Through Windows</i>	Looking thru front door
31.	<i>Lying Down In Common Area</i>	Laying in hallway Lying down on steps entrance to bldg
32.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	In nycha lobby/odor of marijuana Loitering- odor of marijuana
33.	<i>Misc.</i>	Disorderly group Ind. Claimed ele.was def., which was fa S.I.L.A. Sitting on fence going through a bag Suspect appeared to have no legitimate
34.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Arrest C/v In building Neg results New arrest Observed in playground w/o children/ a Use of stairs
35.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	At location of 10-11 w / no pass code
36.	<i>NYCHA</i>	10-75 vertical susp had proper id 75v male on premise Affidavit program Building vertical Building vertical - proper id Clean hall location

		Clean halls Clean halls bldg Clean halls building Clean halls loc Clean halls location Coming out of clean halls bldg Criim tres clean halls Enter & exit nycha bldg Entering clean halls building Entering/exiting a clean halls location Exiting a clean halls building Exiting clean halls building Exiting clean halls location Exiting nycha building Exiting nycha buildingq F tap Found in hallway of clean halls buildin Ftap Ftap bldg Ftap location Hanging out in nycha building Hanging out in stairway of public house Hanging out on 2nd fl of f-tap location Housing location Housing project (clean halls) Housing projects I.o. NYCHA location I/o clean halls bldg I/o lobby NYCHA location I/o loc I/o NYCHA building I/o NYCHA premise In and out of f-tap location In ftap location In hallway of tap location In lobby of clean halls building In NYCHA building w/broken reardoor In NYCHA building In nycha building w/ broken front door Inside bldg terespas affadivit Inside clean halls building lobby area Inside clean hals building Inside lobby of clean halls bldg Lingering in nycha building Lingering inside nycha bldg Lingering inside nycha location Lobby of NYCHA Loitering (nycha) Loitering in clean halls bldg Loitering in ftap building stariwell Loitering in nycha Loitering in nycha bldg Loitering in nycha building Loitering in nycha building hallway Loitering in nycha lobby Loitering in nycha location
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		Loitering inside nycha bldg Loitering inside nycha building Loitering inside nycha lobby Loitering nycha Loitering nycha lobby NYCHA NYCHA building NYCHA exclusion order for apt. 8 a NYCHA location Nycha trespass affidavit program suspec Observed i/o clean halls bldg Observed in clean halls building Occupying common area- nycha building On nycha prop Present at clean hall building Present in cleanhalls building Sitting in stairwell of nycha building Sitting on stoop of clean halls Verify reason for being in NYCHA bldg Violation of NYCHA affdiant trespass Walking in clean halls building Walking out of clean halls building Wandering i/o nycha building location Was inside clean halls bldg lobby
37.	<i>Not Resident Of Building</i>	In building known not to reside in Unknown if person lived in house Verifying if suspect lives has relative
38.	<i>Open Door</i>	Open door Broken door
39.	<i>Present In Vacant Apartment</i>	Aban house Building was vacated by dept of buildin Crim. tres. in abandoned apt. Obs. in abandon building On property of vacated house
40.	<i>Proximity To Crime Location</i>	On scene of job Proximity to crime location
41.	<i>Public Drinking</i>	Hanging out in lobby drinking Hanging in front of house drinking Loitering / drinking on nycha property
42.	<i>Radio run</i>	311 911 call 911 call for female sleepng in staircas 911 calls to location In hallway of bulding during a radio ru Job about teens smoking in the hallway Loitering/ radio run Management call Notified by dot/breach of security R/r R/r @ location R/r crim tres R/r of suspect me i lobby Radio run Radio run @ location Radio run burg Radio run of disorderly group

		Remain in loc w/no destination Report from security Responded to r/r at location stopped to verify Rr Suspicious male radio-run
43.	<i>Rear Entry & Exit</i>	Cutting around side of building not usi Cutting through building Enter and exit fore rear door Enter through rear Keyless rear door entry Knocking on back door to get in Trying to come in through the back exit
44.	<i>Refusal To Comply With Officer Directions</i>	Loitering / refusal to comply with po
45.	<i>Restricted area</i>	Appeared to be behind exit gate to tracks Attempting to enter restricted area By train tracks at night parked Disobey private prop sign Entered area w/o authority to do so Entered restricted area Exiting from restricted area (catwalk) Found in enclosed track In a closed off area Inside enclosed area-terrace Inside fenced area Located at unauthorized area of playgro Observed in a unauthorized location Standing on catwalk of s/b f plat Subject was observed entering unauthori Train tracks at night parked
46.	<i>Roof</i>	At roof of location Hanging out on roof landing Loitering on roof Loitering on the roof of building Loitering roof landing Observed deft on roof landing Observed on rooftop landing On landing to roof top On roof On roof landing On roof top Roof landing Rooftop Sitting down on the roof landing Walking on the roof
47.	<i>School Grounds</i>	Onschool grounds after hands School grounds
48.	<i>Signs Posted</i>	Signs posted
49.	<i>Sitting</i>	No trespassing no sitting Sitting in hallway Sitting in lobby Sitting in lobby for no app reason Sitting in stairwell Sitting on stairs in staircase Sitting on the stairs of building Sitting on the stairwell

		Suspect observed sitting in stairwell Suspected crim tres in clean halls buil
50.	<i>Sleeping</i>	Sleep in stairway Sleeping in hallway Sleeping in stairwell Sleeping on landing Sleeping on rooflanding Sleeping, not doing laundry Within fenced area of building sleeping
51.	<i>Smoking</i>	Smoking in hallway Smooking in the hallway
52.	<i>Traffic Violation</i>	Skateboarding on school grounds
53.	<i>Trespass</i>	140.10 140.15 Crim tres Crim tres 2 Crim tres in nyc cleanhalls bldg Crim tresp Crim trespass Crim tress Crim trespass Crim-tres Crim. Tres. Crim. Tress. Criminal trespass Criminal tres Criminal trespass Criminal trespass / nycha Criminal tress Criminal trespass Crimnal trespass Ct Possible crim tres Possible criminal trespass Suspected criminal trespass Trepass Tresp Trespass Trespass criminal Trespass/cpcs7 Trespassing Trespassing on nyc property Trespassing w/o authority to do so Trespssing Tresspass
54.	<i>Turnstyle Jumping</i>	Obseved subject jump turnstile
55.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Missing Missing info N/a Other Unk Unknown X
56.	<i>Wallet</i>	Keys; wallet (pants pocket)
57.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Complainant approached a/o to file comp

		Informed by special patrolman Report from c/v of unauthorized person Report from witness Report from witness
58.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Yelling in front of lobby

Table C10. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Trespass Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Acting as Lookout</i>	Conditionally Justified
2.	<i>Actions Indicate Theft of Services</i>	Apparently Justified
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Trespassing</i>	Apparently Justified
4.	<i>After Hours</i>	Conditionally Justified
5.	<i>Alarm</i>	Conditionally Justified
6.	<i>Apparent Smoking of Marijuana</i>	Apparently Justified
7.	<i>Association with Other Suspicious Person</i>	Conditionally Justified
8.	<i>Basement</i>	Conditionally Justified
9.	<i>Cell Phone</i>	Apparently Unjustified
10.	<i>Changing Direction at Sign of Officer</i>	Conditionally Justified
11.	<i>Common Area</i>	Apparently Unjustified
12.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Conditionally Justified
13.	<i>Disobey Park Rules</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Doubling Up at Subway Turnstile</i>	Apparently Justified
15.	<i>Drug Paraphernalia</i>	Apparently Justified
16.	<i>Enter Subway through Exit Gate</i>	Apparently Justified
17.	<i>Entering & exiting</i>	Apparently Unjustified
18.	<i>Entry through Exit Door</i>	Conditionally Justified
19.	<i>Evasive Answers to Officer Questions</i>	Conditionally Justified
20.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Conditionally Justified
21.	<i>Furtive Movements</i>	Conditionally Justified
22.	<i>Gang Affiliation</i>	Conditionally Justified
23.	<i>Hanging out</i>	Apparently Unjustified
24.	<i>Hanging out near ATM Machine</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>High crime</i>	Conditionally Justified
26.	<i>Improper ID</i>	Conditionally Justified
27.	<i>Keyless entry</i>	Apparently Unjustified
28.	<i>Lingering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
29.	<i>Loitering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
30.	<i>Looking Through Windows</i>	Conditionally Justified
31.	<i>Lying Down in Common Area</i>	Apparently Justified
32.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	Conditionally Justified
33.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
34.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
35.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Apparently Justified
36.	<i>NYCHA</i>	Apparently Unjustified
37.	<i>Not Resident of Building</i>	Conditionally Justified
38.	<i>Open Door</i>	Conditionally Justified
39.	<i>Present in Vacant Apartment</i>	Conditionally Justified
40.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
41.	<i>Public Drinking</i>	Apparently Justified
42.	<i>Radio run</i>	Conditionally Justified
43.	<i>Rear Entry and Exit</i>	Conditionally Justified
44.	<i>Refusal to Comply with Officer Directions</i>	Conditionally Justified
45.	<i>Restricted area</i>	Apparently Justified
46.	<i>Roof</i>	Conditionally Justified
47.	<i>School Grounds</i>	Conditionally Justified
48.	<i>Signs Posted</i>	Conditionally Justified
49.	<i>Sitting</i>	Apparently Unjustified
50.	<i>Sleeping</i>	Apparently Justified
51.	<i>Smoking</i>	Apparently Justified

52.	<i>Traffic Violation</i>	Apparently Unjustified
53.	<i>Trespass</i>	Apparently Unjustified
54.	<i>Turnstile Jumping</i>	Apparently Justified
55.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
56.	<i>Wallet</i>	Apparently Unjustified
57.	<i>Witness Report</i>	Conditionally Justified
58.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Conditionally Justified

6. Disorder / QOL Offenses

Table C11. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in QOL/High Discretion Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions indicative of Graffiti</i>	Appear to wire on wall Appeared to be making graffiti Look like they were doing graffiti Looked like drawing on wall Making graffiti Observed doing graffiti Observed male spray painting against wall Seen writing on utility box
2.	<i>Actions Indicative of Harassment</i>	Aggressive panhandling
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Larceny</i>	Taking picture of wall
4.	<i>Actions indicative of selling Counterfeit Goods</i>	As observed deft selling items from bag Inside location behind counter selling counterfeit goods Selling shoes out of a van
5.	<i>Casing</i>	Up a building leaving looking at it
6.	<i>Disobey park rules</i>	In park after dark
7.	<i>End of Subway Platform</i>	Leaving over edge at end of plat Very closes to wall at very end of platform
8.	<i>Furtive Movements</i>	Furtive movements by wall Furtive movements with black marker Hiding behind two males
9.	<i>Gambling</i>	Gambling
10.	<i>Graffiti</i>	Graffiti Graffiti on wall Graffiti Graffiti marking on back pack Possible graffiti Possible graffiti draw on front store gate
11.	<i>Graffiti Tools</i>	Holding a marker Observed with spray can Sound of a spray can Spray cans Spray paint on jeans
12.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Hanging around bldg
13.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	In graffiti area Loitering in graffiti prone location Prone location
14.	<i>Indicia of Gambling</i>	Males congregated in circle w/ money in hand Observed shooting dice for use Playing cards/blocking ped traffic
15.	<i>Interference with Police Investigation</i>	Interfering with police investigation
16.	<i>Loitering</i>	Loitering in lobby
17.	<i>Misc.</i>	Held by civilian patrol Trademark
18.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Bag and scarf around neck and bookbag
19.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Ongoing investigation
20.	<i>Panhandling</i>	Panhandling Solicating people in parking lot

21.	<i>Possesion/Sale of Counterfeit Goods</i>	Possession of alleged counterfeit dvd's Sale of counterfeit t-shirts
22.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Stopped @ location info wall
23.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Loitering in hallway/ radio-run
24.	<i>Reading Graffiti</i>	Reading graffitti on wall
25.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	Search warrant Search warrant n287-2010
26.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Walking in middle of street
27.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Na Other
28.	<i>Unlicensed Vendor</i>	Unlicensed gen vendor
29.	<i>Unreasonable Noise</i>	Loud group/ disregarding signs

Table C12. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in QOL/High Discretion Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions indicative of Graffiti</i>	Apparently Justified
2.	<i>Actions Indicative of Harrassment</i>	Apparently Justified
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Larceny</i>	Apparently Justified
4.	<i>Actions Indicative of Selling Counterfeit Goods</i>	Apparently Justified
5.	<i>Casing</i>	Apparently Justified
6.	<i>Disobey park rules</i>	Conditionally Justified
7.	<i>End of Subway Platform</i>	Conditionally Justified
8.	<i>Furtive Movements</i>	Conditionally Justified
9.	<i>Gambling</i>	Apparently Unjustified
10.	<i>Graffiti</i>	Apparently Unjustified
11.	<i>Graffiti Tools</i>	Conditionally Justified
12.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Apparently Unjustified
13.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Indicia of Gambling</i>	Apparently Justified
15.	<i>Interference with Police Investigation</i>	Apparently Justified
16.	<i>Loitering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
17.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
18.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
19.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Conditionally Justified
20.	<i>Panhandling</i>	Apparently Unjustified
21.	<i>Possesion/Sale of Counterfeit Goods</i>	Apparently Unjustified
22.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
23.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Conditionally Justified
24.	<i>Reading Graffiti</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	Conditionally Justified
26.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Apparently Unjustified
27.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
28.	<i>Unlicensed Vendor</i>	Apparently Justified
29.	<i>Unreasonable Noise</i>	Conditionally Justified

7. Other Offenses

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions Indicative of Assault</i>	Abusing cab driver
2.	<i>Actions Indicative of Child Endangerment</i>	Child left w/ dog in office Left kids unattend inside vehicle P/u endanger child left alone in vehicle Putting child on the ledge of the memorial poo
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Copyright Violation</i>	Filming movie with camera in theater
4.	<i>Actions Indicative of GLA</i>	Auto stripping Forged nys inspection Inside pd parking lot (looking under cars). Looked as if he was going to scrap a motorcycle
5.	<i>Actions Indicative of Graffiti</i>	Rubbing pen all over train wall Spray painting wall With another doing graffiti Writing on walls
6.	<i>Actions Indicative of Harassment</i>	Aggressive Panhandle Aggressive Panhandling Harassing Customers for a swipe
7.	<i>Actions Indicative of Larceny</i>	Pulling on bicycle chained to pole Trying to take bike off rack Moving multiple bicycles between vans Taking merchandise
8.	<i>Actions Indicative of Open Container Violation</i>	Observed drinking on side walk
9.	<i>Actions Indicative of Panhandling</i>	Approach cust at turnstile Approaching customer @ turnstile Approaching customers at mvm Approaching multiple ped Approaching multiple people Approaching passer by(s) Approaching people @the booth Approaching people @ mvm Approaching people @ the turnstiles Approaching people @booth and turnstile Approaching people @mvm Approaching people @the turnstiles Approaching people at mvm Approaching people at the booth Approaching people at the turnstiles Approaching people at turnstile Approaching people at turnstiles Approaching vehicles Waving down cars- attempting to stop pedestrians
10.	<i>Actions Indicative of Prostitution</i>	Actions indicating of prostitution Actions indicative of engaging prost
11.	<i>Actions Indicative of Theft of Services</i>	Actions indicative of committing t.o.s. Boarded city busw/o paying
12.	<i>Actions Indicative of Trespassing</i>	Near prohiibited secure site Pulling tape

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
13.	<i>Actions Indicative of Vandalism</i>	Appear to be destroying t.a. property Bang on store front glass Banging object on lightpole Carrying dot street sign Carrying property of park Carrying street sign Hitting metrocard read machines with hand Kicking glass enclosure at bus stop Lit tap on fire Ripping paper subway signs off Subject attempted to destroy a pay phone Throwing bottles Throwing objects at and kicking building Throwing objects from roof
14.	<i>Alarm</i>	10-11 from central Alarm at container inspection Alarm ringing at location Causing annoyance of alarm On remises of comm burg alarm Prd alarm
15.	<i>Apparent Smoking of Marijuana</i>	Smoking marijuana
16.	<i>Assault</i>	Alleged assault
17.	<i>Association with other suspicious person</i>	In company of a g/l recid perp Stopped w/ suspect of forged id Transporting with vehicle known with prost
18.	<i>Bending Metrocards</i>	Bending metro cards Bending metrocard to gain unlawful access Bending metrocards
19.	<i>Bulge in clothing</i>	Hand pointed to pocket fat bulge phone case Outline of knife on pants pocket
20.	<i>Buying Multiple Metrocards from Machine</i>	Dippin c/c in mvm buying 10 unlimited metrocard
21.	<i>Carrying Bicycle Parts</i>	Carrying a bike tire Carrying parts taken from bicycle Disassembling bicycle on street Vespar scooter in cab of pick-up truck
22.	<i>Carrying Large Electronics</i>	Carry stereo in plain view Carrying flat screen t.v. down street Carrying flat screen tv in shopping cart Carrying large tv Carrying t.v. Many stereos in vehicle Pushing a tv down the street in a wheelchair Carrying atv and tools
23.	<i>Carrying Stick or Home Tool</i>	Carrying cart w/various metal items
24.	<i>Counterfeit Bills</i>	Attempted to purchase items with counterfeit b
25.	<i>Criminal History</i>	Previous arrest for impers. Po/suspect driving

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
26.	<i>Criminal Mischief</i>	Criminal mischief
27.	<i>Crowding Female Passengers on Subway</i>	Cowding female passengers Crowding female passenger Crowding female passengers Crowding women on subway train Crowding women on train Getting behind f/w bumping them both with hand Standing extremely close to ither individ Susp observed crowding females onboard train
28.	<i>Disobeying Park Rules</i>	In closed playground area after dusk Suspect ii slol of park
29.	<i>Disorderly Conduct</i>	Discon
30.	<i>Doubling up at Subway Turnstyle</i>	Double up through high wheel Doubled on the highwheel Doubled up at turnstile Doubled up in turnstile Doubled up with another Doubling up w/ another Two went in on one fare
31.	<i>Drag Racing</i>	Poss drag race
32.	<i>Driving Recklessly or Erratically</i>	Agressively struck vehicle Almost caused accident with rmp Operating all terrain vehicle recklessly Operating vehicle in a reckless manner Operating vehicle in reckless manner with park Reckless driving Drifting out of lane Driving eratic Driving one way on one way street Driving the street in the wrong direction Eratic driving Erratic driving Speeding / swerving Swerving Tinted window/driving erratically
33.	<i>Driving without License or Registration</i>	Suspicious temp registration(delaware)
34.	<i>Drug Paraphernalia</i>	Appeared to hide a marijuana cigar
35.	<i>DWI Car Stop</i>	Car stop in regards to dwi
36.	<i>Enter Subway Through Exit Gate</i>	Enter exit gate w/o payment Enter subway via exit gate Enter through rear doors of nyc bus Entered ta system via the emergency exit Entering near emergency gate Exit Gate Going through emergency exit gate Looping crowding exit re-enter Observed male walk through exit gate

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
		Use exit gate Using exit gate Walk through exit gate Walk through gate Walk through service gate Walk thru exit gate Walked through emergency gate Walked through exit gate Walked through gate Walked through service gate Walked thru e/e gate w/o paying fare Walking through exit gate Walking through service gate gain entry Went through gate
37.	<i>Entering Rear of NYC Bus</i>	Def entered a nyc bus through rear doors Entering rear of bus Entering rear of bus w/o paying fare Entering the back door of a mta bus Tos-jump on the back door of bus w/o paying
38.	<i>Exchanging Money at Turnstile</i>	Exchange money at turnstile
39.	<i>Fare Evasion (Offense Name Only)</i>	Fare evasion
40.	<i>Fits Description</i>	Wanted for assault--wanted picture
41.	<i>Fleeing scene of crime</i>	Tried to flee scene
42.	<i>Furtive Movements</i>	Actions indicative of simulating shootin at cro Evading bus driver Hiding between vehicles Hiding position one's self Looking around at the gates(subway)
43.	<i>Graffiti</i>	Graffiti Making graffiti
44.	<i>Graffiti Tools</i>	Carrying a black marker in hand
45.	<i>Grand Larceny</i>	Possible gl
46.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Hanging out in the lobby
47.	<i>Hanging Out Next to ATM</i>	Loitering by mvm and approaching people Loitering by mvm checking metrocards Loitering by mvm, checking metrocards Near mvm machine around crowd
48.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Crime prone location In area of known prostitution In location being nuisance abated Knowledge of active location Known prostitution area Prior assault @ location Veritcals done in regards to burg patter Walking around area wher there is high pros.

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
49.	<i>Hitting Fence</i>	Hitting chain link fence
50.	<i>Illegal Fireworks</i>	Close proximity to lit fireworks Fireworks being shot
51.	<i>Indicia of Petit Larceny</i>	In possession of lost ipad Possession of someone's phone/debit card
52.	<i>Indicia of Vandalism</i>	Broken lightbulbs in stairway Broken store front window
53.	<i>Intoxicated</i>	Intoxicated inside of motor vehicle Lush worker
54.	<i>Jumping Turnstyle</i>	Appeared to double up on turnstile Appeared to manipulate turnstile Went under turnstile
55.	<i>Keyless Entry</i>	Keyless entry
56.	<i>Known Metrocard Swiper</i>	Known swiper
57.	<i>Larceny</i>	Larceny
58.	<i>Leaving Taxi W/O Pay</i>	Leaving taxi w/o pay Refused to pay taxi service rendered Running out of taxi
59.	<i>Lewd Behavior</i>	Both driver/passenger in drivers seat...femal Pants down w/underwear on Pants zipper down, pants unbuttoned Pulling pants zipper down & hiding behind pole Rubbing groin area
60.	<i>Loitering</i>	Loitering Pacing outside turnstiles Walking back and forth from booth to mvm
61.	<i>Looking in Windows</i>	Gla/ looking inside vehicle Looking in vehicle Looking into car windows Looking into parked car Looking into parked vehicles Looking into vehicle Observed looking into parked vehicles Pl to vehicle, looking in vehicle
62.	<i>Marijuana Odor</i>	Marijuana scent in hallway lobby Narco sell from veh Odor of marijuana Scent of marijuana Smell marijuana Smell odor inside vehicle Steong smell of marijuana smoke in vicinity Strong odor of marijuana Strong smell of marijuana smoke in vicinity.
63.	<i>Misc.</i>	All mvm machines jammed Childs bike disobeying traffic laws Carrying blk frames Carrying susp bags Cd's in hand, handing out, approching by anders Covered action with box

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
		Dmv check possible 511 Ford econoline van stuck in sand inside vacant lot. Helping tourists purchase metrocards Looking under hood of veh proper id Manipulate high wheel system Mdt hit Neg results/ obs def with shopping cart No payment Observed by a/o Offering for sale item Picking up metro cards Playing with emergency exit door Police stobe lights in veh Positive reading petdd Power wire goes to apt from outside Pulling door Pulling hanging cable from power line Putting items in bag Rental agreement expired Security holding Sila Took unfenced bike Transit top 25 Using metrocards in machine prepaid card Viper #11 recorded animal cruelty Was pushing stroller with other female
64.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Actions indicative of engaging in crime Amber light displayed Arrest Backing car inside housing authority Bx 12 select Carrying objects Crim Activity GI/frd acc Lock Neg results Observed individual engaging in above crime Paper plate Parting out motorcycle Possible sale of frd tekts Search incidental to lawful arrest Select bus Sexual relations Stop by & when ran in system showed a warrant Suspicion of jumping turnstile Witness
65.	<i>Missing/Expired/Temp License Plate or Reg Sticker</i>	Driving vehicle with no plate visible M/v without plates Oberived vin plate missing from veh Oper veh w/o plates Temp tag
66.	<i>Moving Multiple Bicycles</i>	Placing bicycles into minivan Walking with 2 bicycles

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
67.	<i>Multiple Stop Factors</i>	Looking around hovering over atm dipping card repeatedly Bmw w/ no plates& wheel removed Fits descript/ in tourist area related to p.o. Target vehicle- nissan altima-# jnm25 -alarm
68.	<i>Nervous Behavior</i>	Acting scared as we got there
69.	<i>No Receipt or Bag for Property</i>	Carry property w/o bag or receipt
70.	<i>NYCHA</i>	Clean halls building
71.	<i>Objects commonly used in a crime</i>	Handcuffs attached to left wrist Possession of burglary tools in plain view rear
72.	<i>On Bus Without Ticket</i>	Could not present ticket Inside city bus without ticket Present on bus without ticket
73.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Homicide investigation Investigative procedures/tos Investigative-theft of services Theft of service investigation
74.	<i>Panhandling</i>	Pan handling/discon Panhandling
75.	<i>Parked and Idling Vehicle</i>	Parked @ location for extended amount of time w/ engine idling Unattended vehicle for extended period of time
76.	<i>Passenger of a fleeing vehicle</i>	Passenger of fleeing vehicle
77.	<i>Petit Larceny</i>	Petit larc. Petit larceny Petit larceny/harrassement
78.	<i>Possession of Forged Document</i>	Plain view forged doc Poss trademark counterfit Possessed apparent forged document
79.	<i>Possession of Stolen Property</i>	Poss selling stolen prop Possess property for sale Possession of stolen property
80.	<i>Possible terrorism</i>	Draw sketch of train station Drawing sketch of train station Photo, videotaping Photographing station Photographing tracks Photographing tracks & incoming trains/high end camera Photographing tracks, trains Picture of under the bridge Pictures of train Radiation detector 4269 Second time observed by po taking pictures of b Seen taking pictures of con ed company Set off radiation pager Suspicious photography Taking photos at job site Taking photos of track and structure

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
		Taking pictures Taking pictures and looking around Taking pictures of planes Taking pictures of various locations in transi Taking susp. photos aborad boat The recording of airplanes flying to/from airport Using iphone with tripod to record station Video recording at grand central Video taping bridge Video taping subway Videotaping track area
81.	<i>Problems with License Plates or VIN</i>	False nj temp plate displayed Forged nj temp plate Forged placard inside car on dash Georgia temp plate taped to window. Hand painted oldstyle nj license plate 1771 Improperly displayed plate Inspection sticker appeared fraudulent Plate not matching car Please didnt match vehicle Stolen plate 195r ny reg Stopped for riding a motorcycle w/ a covered delaware plate/ high incidents of Temp plates looked fake Temp tag appeared forged Temporary plate not visible Temporary tag that was laminated
82.	<i>Prostitution</i>	Prostitution
83.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Promixity Prox to location Proximity to crime location W/i crime location
84.	<i>Proximity to Vehicle</i>	Return to observe vehicle several times
85.	<i>Radio Run</i>	10-10 10-24 10-30 in progress 10-32 auto 10-52f 10-85 by school safety 311 call to s/h 911 call 911 domestic call Open 61 #2011-017-2018 Prd alert log#241-12 1.74mr Prd hit Prd hit 1/5 mr Prd hit 14.1 mr/h Prd hit 30r Prd hit 61ur/h Prd hit of 740 mrh Prd reading 146mr

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
		Prd reading of 20.1 m/r Rad hit Radio run Radio run crim mischief Radio run cv stated she has weapon Radio run for theft of service 39 Radio run of intox driver Radio run vop Responding to radio run at location Rr of a 32 of kids Set off prd @ 382ur/h log#778-11 Set off prd at 199 ur/h
86.	<i>Random Bag check</i>	Bag screening/random bag check Bag search Pettd hit for c4/rdx; random subway bag inspect Positive hit on bags screening machine Random bag check Random subway bag check
87.	<i>Reckless endangerment</i>	Reckless endangerment
88.	<i>Reckless or Erratic Driving</i>	Ran multiple red lights (steady reds) Recklessly riding bike on sidewalk through crowd
89.	<i>Refusal to comply with officer directions</i>	Refusal to comply with officers directions. Refused to get off train Riding mini bike refuse to stop
90.	<i>Refusal to Identify Self</i>	Gave wrong last name
91.	<i>Removing car parts</i>	Hood of vehicle open removing part Observed male removing parts from parked vehic Observed removing parts from vehicle Removal engine parts from a car. Removing bumper from trunk of veh Removing engine parts Removing parts from car proper id Removing parts from vehicle Taking parts off parked car
92.	<i>Repeated keying of Metrocard Machine</i>	Multiple incorrect pins on mvm Multiple touch to the mvm
93.	<i>Report from Other Police Officer</i>	Advised by other po
94.	<i>Selling Merchandise on Street</i>	Merchandise being sold on table Observed selling merchadise aggressively Selling iphone on street Selling merchandise from truck
95.	<i>Selling Metrocard Swipes</i>	Actny as a swiper Seeling swipes Selling metrcard swipes inside transit system Selling metrocards inside system Selling swipes Selling tickets Soliciting swipes Sold swipes to two individules Susp of selling swipes near mvm ts

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
		Suspected of selling swipes Swiped 3 people in nycts Swiping Trying to sell a swipe Trying to sell swipe Trying to sell swipe for usc
96.	<i>Selling Metrocards</i>	Trying to sell a metrocard
97.	<i>Sexual Abuse</i>	Sex abuse
98.	<i>Shoplifting</i>	Shoplifting
99.	<i>Shopping Cart</i>	Cart with property inside (no label) Pushing cart w/metal Shopping cart
100.	<i>Sleeping While Driving</i>	Sleeping at wheel of car for 2 mins
101.	<i>Smoking</i>	Smoke and noise
102.	<i>Speeding</i>	Doing tricks riding at high rate of speed
103.	<i>Swiping Multiple Metrocards</i>	Repeated swiping various credit cards Swiping multiple cards at mvm Swiping multiple cards at mvm and turnstile Swiping multiple metrocards at turnstile
104.	<i>Tampering with Metrocard Machine</i>	Tampered inspection Tampering with metrocard dispenser Tampering with metrocard mechine Appear to be tampering w/mvm's Appear to be tampering with mvm machine Appeared to be damaging m/v at location Appeared to be tampering with mvm Jammed metrocard vending machine
105.	<i>Terrorism (Offense name only)</i>	Terrorism,terrorist activity
106.	<i>Theft of Service</i>	Pick up of taxi cab tos Thef of service Theft of service Tos
107.	<i>Traffic Violation</i>	Biking on sidewalk as people walked Disobey stop sign Operating motorcycle on sidewalk Riding bicycle inappropriately on street Riding bike next to cars on wrong side street Traffic violation
108.	<i>Trespass</i>	C. Trespass Crim tres Trespass
109.	<i>Turnstile Jumping</i>	Actions indicative of tampering with turnstile Jumped the turnstile Jumped turnstile Observed jump turnstile

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
110.	<i>Unattended Bag</i>	Unattended bag in sensitive area
111.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Missing N/a N/s None XXXXXX
112.	<i>Untaxed Cigarettes</i>	Untaxed cig
113.	<i>Using Student/Disability/Senior Metrocard</i>	Disability metrocard Possess student metrocard Student metrocard Use of student metrocard Used disability metrocard Used senior citizen m/c Used senior citizen metrocard Used student card of brother Used student metrocard Used wife reduced fare card Using a disability card Using daughters student metrocard Using student pass
114.	<i>Vehicle check point</i>	Vehicle check point
115.	<i>Vehicle Damage Consistent with GLA</i>	Dragging piece of auto chassis. Missing airbag from steering wheel Suspect appeared to have damaged vehicle
116.	<i>Vehicle Reported Stolen</i>	Plate reader detects stolen plate proper id Plate reader hit for stolen license plate.
117.	<i>Warrant</i>	Inside of search warrant loc
118.	<i>Witness Id</i>	2 c/v approached a/o complaining of suspect fol C/v pointed deft. Out Compl id Cta stated person inside traincar trying to ta Cv states def concealed lip gloss in pocket I was told that youth was stealing candy by mer Id by c/v as perp @ scene. Identified by girlfriend Observation from store employee Pick up for shoplifting by store employee Point out by store security Point out store security Pointed out by c/v Pointed out by c/v of criminal mischief Pointed out by v/c Pointed out by witness Stopped by store security Told by mta bus driver that he refused to pay Victim stated suspect did not pay for service Witness following perps Witness id Witness pointint at suspect

Table C13. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in Other/Misc Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
119.	<i>Witness Report</i>	3rd person info Advised by taxi driver Allegation from cv walk in As per witness person stopped n 2 people displa C/v states he has wallet C/v states perp has his phone and wants to get C/v witness Call from comp Compl Report by witness Report from c/v Report from c/v as possible Report from store's loss prevention Report of c/v Report of possible larceny Report of witness Statemnent by c/v
120.	<i>Yelling/Fighting</i>	Child crying/father yelling Defendant observed marching in park screaming

Table C14. Coding Categories for “Other Stop Circumstance” in QOL/High Discretion Stops		
No.	CATEGORY	Inclusive terms/subcategories
1.	<i>Actions indicative of Graffiti</i>	Apparently Justified
2.	<i>Actions Indicative of Harrassment</i>	Apparently Justified
3.	<i>Actions Indicative of Larceny</i>	Apparently Justified
4.	<i>Actions Indicative of Selling Counterfeit Goods</i>	Apparently Justified
5.	<i>Casing</i>	Apparently Justified
6.	<i>Disobey park rules</i>	Conditionally Justified
7.	<i>End of Subway Platform</i>	Conditionally Justified
8.	<i>Furtive Movements</i>	Conditionally Justified
9.	<i>Gambling</i>	Apparently Unjustified
10.	<i>Graffiti</i>	Apparently Unjustified
11.	<i>Graffiti Tools</i>	Conditionally Justified
12.	<i>Hanging Out</i>	Apparently Unjustified
13.	<i>High Crime Area</i>	Conditionally Justified
14.	<i>Indicia of Gambling</i>	Apparently Justified
15.	<i>Interference with Police Investigation</i>	Apparently Justified
16.	<i>Loitering</i>	Apparently Unjustified
17.	<i>Misc.</i>	Conditionally Justified
18.	<i>Misc. Unjustified</i>	Apparently Unjustified
19.	<i>Ongoing Investigation</i>	Conditionally Justified
20.	<i>Panhandling</i>	Apparently Unjustified
21.	<i>Possesion/Sale of Counterfeit Goods</i>	Apparently Unjustified
22.	<i>Proximity to Crime Location</i>	Conditionally Justified
23.	<i>Radio Run</i>	Conditionally Justified
24.	<i>Reading Graffiti</i>	Conditionally Justified
25.	<i>Search Warrant</i>	Conditionally Justified
26.	<i>Traffic Violations</i>	Apparently Unjustified
27.	<i>Unknown/Blank</i>	Apparently Unjustified
28.	<i>Unlicensed Vendor</i>	Apparently Justified
29.	<i>Unreasonable Noise</i>	Conditionally Justified

Table C15. Narrative Summary	N	%
Acting as Lookout	1	0.03
Actions Indicative of Assault	2	0.05
Actions Indicative of Burglary	9	0.24
Actions Indicative of Child Endangerment	4	0.11
Actions Indicative of Copyright Violation	1	0.03
Actions Indicative of GLA	35	0.94
Actions Indicative of Graffiti	5	0.13
Actions Indicative of Harassment	4	0.11
Actions Indicative of Kidnapping	1	0.03
Actions Indicative of Larceny	7	0.19
Actions Indicative of Panhandling	25	0.67
Actions Indicative of Prostitution	2	0.05
Actions Indicative of Trespassing	14	0.38
Actions Indicative of Vandalism	14	0.38
Actions indicative of Graffiti	7	0.19
Actions indicative of Open Container Vi	1	0.03
Actions indicative of selling Counterfeit	3	0.08
Adjusting Waistband	10	0.27
After Hours	2	0.05
Alarm	202	5.44
Apparent Smoking of Marijuana	28	0.75
Arguing	3	0.08
Assault	5	0.13
Assaultive Behavior	2	0.05
Associate of Shooting Victim	1	0.03
Association with Other Suspicious Person	6	0.16
Banging Door	1	0.03
Basement	2	0.05
Bending Metrocards	5	0.13
Bottle	2	0.05
Box Cutter in Plain View	3	0.08
Bulge in Clothing	49	1.32
Bumping Into Subway Passengers	4	0.11
Burglary	21	0.57
Buying Multiple Metrocards from Machine	1	0.03
CPW-Offense Name Only	3	0.08
Car Accident	1	0.03
Car Damage Consistent with GLA	3	0.08
Car Parts	2	0.05
Carrying Bicycle Parts	4	0.11
Carrying Large Electronics	19	0.51

Carrying Merchandise in Shopping Cart	2	0.05
Carrying Stick or Home Tool	18	0.49
Casing	8	0.22
Cell Phone	17	0.46
Changing Direction At Sight of Officers	20	0.54
Checking Mailboxes	1	0.03
Cigar/Cigarettes	8	0.22
Climbing on Fence	2	0.05
Common Area	31	0.84
Commonly Stolen Vehicle	19	0.51
Consensual Seizure	1	0.03
Counterfeit Bills	1	0.03
Criminal History	6	0.16
Criminal Mischief	2	0.05
Crowding Female Passengers on Subway	8	0.22
DWI Car Stop	1	0.03
Disobeying Park Rules	22	0.59
Disobeying Subway Rules	5	0.13
Disorderly Conduct	3	0.08
Does Not Know Passcode	2	0.05
Domestic Dispute	1	0.03
Doubling Up At Subway Turnstyle	8	0.22
Drag Racing	1	0.03
Drinking in Public	1	0.03
Driving Recklessly or Erratically	15	0.40
Driving Slow	3	0.08
Driving Without License or Registration	62	1.67
Drug Paraphernalia	11	0.30
Drug Possession	1	0.03
Drug Transaction	3	0.08
Drugs in Plainview	13	0.35
End of Subway Platform	2	0.05
Enter Subway Through Exit Gate	33	0.89
Entering & Exiting	26	0.70
Entering Abandoned Building	2	0.05
Entering Rear of NYC Bus	6	0.16
Entering Running, Idling Car	6	0.16
Entry Through Exit Door	5	0.13
Evasive Answers To Officer Questions	2	0.05
Evasive Answers to Questions	3	0.08
Exchanging Money at Turnstyle	1	0.03
Exiting Basement	2	0.05
Exiting Building	2	0.05

Fare Evasion (Offense Name Only)	1	0.03
Fire	1	0.03
Fits Description	10	0.27
Fleeing Scene of Accident	1	0.03
Fleeing scene of crime	1	0.03
Furtive Movements	20	0.54
GLA	45	1.21
GLA Hotsheet	5	0.13
GLA Initiative	3	0.08
Gambling	1	0.03
Gang Affiliation	4	0.11
Graffiti	12	0.32
Graffiti Tools	6	0.16
Grand Larceny	4	0.11
Gun Run	4	0.11
Hands on Chains	1	0.03
Hanging Out	65	1.75
Hanging Out Near Atm Machine	1	0.03
Hanging Out Next to ATM	8	0.22
Hat in Pocket	1	0.03
High Crime Area	72	1.94
Hitting Fence	1	0.03
Illegal Fireworks	2	0.05
Improper Id	5	0.13
Indicia of Gambling	3	0.08
Indicia of Petit Larceny	2	0.05
Indicia of Vandalism	2	0.05
Inside Closed Location	1	0.03
Inside Fence	1	0.03
Inside Vehicle with Open Trunk	1	0.03
Interference with Police Investigation	1	0.03
Intoxicated	2	0.05
Jumping Turnstyle	3	0.08
Keyless Entry	190	5.12
Kidnapping	1	0.03
Knife Case	1	0.03
Knife Clip	27	0.73
Knife in Plain View	16	0.43
Known Metrocard Swiper	1	0.03
Ladders to Roof of Building	2	0.05
Larceny	1	0.03
Leaving Taxi W/O Pay	3	0.08
Lewd Behavior	5	0.13

Lingering	8	0.22
Littering	1	0.03
Loitering	200	5.39
Looking into Windows	50	1.35
Looks Too Young to Drive	2	0.05
Lying Down In Common Area	2	0.05
Marijuana Odor	142	3.83
Marijuana Odor; Hanging Out	1	0.03
Marijuana Possession	9	0.24
Marijuana in Public View	4	0.11
Misc.	72	1.94
Misc. Unjustified	81	2.18
Missing/Expired License Plates or Reg S	10	0.27
Missing/Expired/Temp License Plates or	129	3.48
Money Clip	1	0.03
Money Exchanged	1	0.03
Moving Multiple Bicycles	2	0.05
Multiple Credit Card Swipes	11	0.30
Multiple Stop Factors	53	1.43
NYCHA	136	3.67
Nervous Behavior	1	0.03
Nervous Expression	1	0.03
No Receipt or Bag for Property	1	0.03
Not Resident Of Building	3	0.08
Object in Plain View	5	0.13
Objects commonly used in a crime	2	0.05
Officer Safety	2	0.05
On Bus Without Ticket	3	0.08
On-Site	26	0.70
Ongoing Investigation	11	0.30
Open ATM Machine	1	0.03
Open Container	1	0.03
Open Door	7	0.19
Panhandling	4	0.11
Parked and Idling Vehicle	2	0.05
Parole Visit	1	0.03
Partial View of Knife	3	0.08
Passenger of a fleeing vehicle	1	0.03
Pen clip	1	0.03
Petit Larceny	6	0.16
Possession/Sale of Counterfeit Goods	2	0.05
Possession of Forged Document	3	0.08
Possession of Stolen Property	3	0.08

Possible terrorism	27	0.73
Present In Vacant Apartment	6	0.16
Present in Vehicle at Car Dealership	1	0.03
Problems with License Plates or VIN	99	2.67
Prostitution	1	0.03
Proximity To Crime Location	35	0.94
Proximity to Gun Paraphernalia	2	0.05
Proximity to Vehicle	6	0.16
Proximity to Weapon	2	0.05
Public Drinking	3	0.08
Pushing Two Bicycles	1	0.03
Radio Run	181	4.88
Random Bag check	6	0.16
Reading Graffiti	1	0.03
Rear Entry & Exit	9	0.24
Rear of Building	3	0.08
Reckless endangerment	1	0.03
Reckless or Erratic Driving	69	1.86
Refusal To Comply With Officer Direction	1	0.03
Refusal to Identify Self	1	0.03
Refusal to Stop Vehicle	3	0.08
Refusal to comply with officer direction	3	0.08
Removing car parts	10	0.27
Repeated keying of Metrocard Machine	2	0.05
Report from Other Police Officer	1	0.03
Restricted Area	17	0.46
Robbery	9	0.24
Rolling Apparent Marijuana Cigarette	5	0.13
Roof	26	0.70
Running Indoors	1	0.03
Running, Idoling Car	2	0.05
School Grounds	2	0.05
Search Warrant	11	0.30
Searching Back of Vehicle	1	0.03
Selling Merchandise on Street	4	0.11
Selling Metrocard Swipes	28	0.75
Sexual Abuse	1	0.03
Shoplifting	1	0.03
Shopping Cart	5	0.13
Shots Fired	2	0.05
Signs Posted	2	0.05
Sitting	16	0.43
Sitting/Sleeping in Parked Car	4	0.11

Sleeping	7	0.19
Sleeping While Driving	1	0.03
Smoking	8	0.22
Smoking hand-rolled cigarette	1	0.03
Speeding	21	0.57
Standing On Vehicle	1	0.03
Staring	2	0.05
Susp Gang Affiliation	2	0.05
Suspect discusses illegal behavior	3	0.08
Suspicious Clothing	3	0.08
Swiping Multiple Metrocards	4	0.11
Tampering with Metrocard Machine	11	0.30
Terrorism (Offense name only)	1	0.03
Theft of Service	10	0.27
Touching Own Pocket	2	0.05
Traffic Stop	1	0.03
Traffic Violation	74	1.99
Trespass	163	4.39
Tried to Open Car Doors	1	0.03
Truancy (Offense Name Only)	2	0.05
Turnstyle Jumping	5	0.13
Unattended Bag	1	0.03
Undercover Drug Buy	1	0.03
Unfamiliar with Operation of Vehicle	11	0.30
Unknown/Blank	71	1.91
Unlicensed Vendor	1	0.03
Unreasonable Noise	2	0.05
Untaxed Cigarettes	1	0.03
Using Student/Disability/Senior Metrocard	14	0.38
Vehicle Checkpoint	7	0.19
Vehicle Damage Consistent with GLA	59	1.59
Vehicle Reported Stolen	47	1.27
Vehicle check point	1	0.03
Visible Injuries to Suspect	3	0.08
Wallet	4	0.11
Warran	3	0.08
Witness Id	32	0.86
Witness Report	47	1.27
Witness to Crime	5	0.13
Yelling/Fighting	24	0.65
Total	3,710	100.00

Appendix D.

Coding Instructions to Classify Stops and Text Strings for Analyzing Apparent Justification

Coding Instructions to Consider “Other” Narratives in Apparent Justification Determinations

1. Code narrative according to instructions in Appendix C.
2. Code according to prior analyses (adopting changes following *Daubert* ruling)
3. Supplement to reflect information in “detailsa” field
 - a. Stops are APPARENTLY JUSTIFIED if “detailsa” narrative is justified.
 - b. Stops are APPARENTLY JUSTIFIED if “detailsa” narrative is conditionally justified, and supplements 1 or more other conditional stop factors.
 - c. Stops are APPARENTLY UNJUSTIFIED if “detailsa” narrative is conditionally justified, but stop includes no other stop factors or additional circumstances to provide conditioning context.
 - d. Stops are APPARENTLY UNJUSTIFIED if “detailsa” narrative is unjustified and supplements a single conditional narrative, or an AC in absence of another conditional or justified narrative.
 - e. Stops are NOT GENERALIZABLE if stop had previously not been generalizable, and the “detailsa” narrative could not be coded.
4. Code additional consideration of “proximity to scene” Additional Circumstance.
 - f. While “proximity to scene” is assumed to be a justifiable AC in stops for violent crime, property crime, weapon offenses, and drug offenses, we follow the *Davis* classification that “proximity” is not a justifiable AC for trespass stops, and extend this “not justifiable” designation to QOL and Other stops.
 - g. Stops for Trespass, QOL offenses, and “Other” offenses are therefore APPARENTLY UNJUSTIFIED if “cs_other” was the only stop circumstance selected, “proximity to scene” was the only AC selected.

STATA Code:

```
gen legalcatwother = legalcat  
tab legalcatwother, m
```

*now, supplementing legalcat with cs_other determinations...

*JUSTIFIED if cs_other and detailsa field is something justified:

```
replace legalcatwother = 0 if legality==1  
tab legalcatwother, m
```

*JUSTIFIED if one conditional CS, and detailsa field is something else conditional

```
replace legalcatwother = 0 if (num_fac_cs==1)&(cs_other==1)&(legality==2)  
tab legalcatwother, m
```

*JUSTIFIED if no other CS's, but detailsa field is something conditional, and there's at least one AC

```
replace legalcatwother = 0 if  
(num_fac_cs==0)&(cs_other==1)&(legality==2)&(any_ac==1)  
tab legalcatwother, m
```

*UNJUSTIFIED if one CS and no AC's, or no CS's, CS other is checked, and detailsa field is unjustified

```
replace legalcatwother = 2 if  
(((num_fac_cs==1)&(any_ac!=1))|(num_fac_cs==0))&(!((cs_casng==1)|(cs_drgr==1)|(c  
s_vcrim==1)))&(cs_other==1)&(legality==3)  
tab legalcatwother, m
```

*UNJUSTIFIED if detailsa field is conditional and there is nothing else checked off to condition it.

```
replace legalcatwother = 2 if (num_fac_cs==0)&(num_fac_ac==0)&(legality==2)
```

*7 cases where the detail field couldn't be coded - put those into NOT GENERALIZABLE.

```
replace legalcatwother = 1 if (legality==4)
```

**proximity is a legit AC in violence, property, weapons, and drugs - not in QOL, Trespass, or Other

*therefore stops are UNJUSTIFIED in QOL/Trespass/Other stops where cs_other is the only stop, and proximity is the only AC.

```
replace legalcatwother = 2 if  
(num_fac_cs==0)&(num_fac_ac==1)&(ac_proxm==1)&((newstopcat==6)|(newstopcat=  
=7)|(newstopcat==8))
```